FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863.

for three years, during which they tore up its wharves, demolished its large distilleries, pulled down its dwellings for fuel, cut down the shade trees in the streets and in the highways, utterly desolated the agricultunies), drove off one half of the inhabitants, and on Peace Gifford, now remain. its soil fought some of the hardest battles of the war Lee preached in Newport at the time; but proba-

bly obtained nothing more than a candid and respectful hearing from the dwellers of this ancient metrop- Rev. S. S. Cummings in 1857; and again under the Rev. C. M. the fearful dissensions of the so-called "paper money make some remarks upon it. party," who had just been in power, and which was vailed among all classes; But presently to give place sound doctrine, and few if any Methodists would disto a brighter day. These were among the reasons, sent from it.

shouts of "the host rushing to the battle," and cross- of the ministry, and by engaging in them preachers ed our ferry to Bristol. Passing through the town, a necessarily break their vows,—take the sanctified man, ran after him, and finding his supposition to be reasons for my disagreement with his views. correct, earnestly invited him to tarry and preach, and with which he at once complied; and Bristol, for devote his life to the work of saving souls, if he the first time, listened to the voice of a Wesleyan spends a portion of his time in secular business? No itinerant. The name of this gentleman was Gladding, better answer to this question can be given than is and members of the family are yet found in the to be found in the Scriptures. Turn to Acts xviii. 3,

was also cordially received, and preached in the Bap-tist Church in that town which had been recently best to earn his living by manual labor, and so be place to the present imposing structure.

in Bristol, Warren, East Greenwich, Cranston, and probably in some other places. The town was also "attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine;" River, and East Greenwich, including the western other was the pastor, visiting from house to house. ful appearance, is still remembered by some aged and do all in his power to supply their wants. people in this place. But the two circuits were Let us look at the work to be done in the colleges

an exhorter and leader, Nathan Brownell, and Viofamily. Mr. Cook lived in the old Ferry House, by applying themselves exclusively to the acquire-practice is right. secrated by the presence and labors of such men as but casually glanced at, sinks into insignificance-Priest, Daniel Ostander, John Brodhead, and Geo.
Rich, Esq., of blessed memory, has since been removed to the road leading to the Stone Bridge, and is now occupied by Mr. Byron Boyd. It is a small, that to him that hath shall be given, and to him that revolutionary period, and not at all distinguished by architectural proportion or adornment, but rich in mind. If a student apply himself closely to any

tery a little north of the house, and through which, even the strength they had; thus a man may be a the past summer, a railroad has been carried, thus good mathematician but a bad grammarian. breaking up her resting-place, and her remains were too, in the language of a reviewer in the October to the vicinity of Saratoga, N. Y., after the death of idea of reasoning is derived from the necessary, inhis wife, where he finally finished his pilgrimage and flexible demonstrations of geometry, carry a demand was buried. He was a descendant of Capt. Thomas for the same kind and degree of proof into religious Cook, who was a settler of this town as early as questions; and not finding it, are easily and weakly 1643, and the member of a family not without his thrown into doubt." What is needed is that all the

pious, estimable and useful man. Like his friend and sorbed by the others. Who is so well qualified to coadjutor he subsequently removed to New York, prevent this one-sided growth, and develop the moral

needed. A dwelling-house, left in an unfinished men to teach men the way of life, in just that prostate, was purchased, removed to a lot on the turn- portion they are better fitted for the stations under pike, nearly opposite where our cemetery now is, and was fitted up for a place of worship, with pulpit, seats, and galleries on three sides. This was a hum-

METHODISM IN PORTSMOUTH, R. z.

Extract from a paper read before the Preacher's Meeting of the Providence District at the above place, Oct. 22d, 1862.

Oct. 22d, 1862.

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The Rav. Jesse Lee, the apostle of some circuits in Connecticut, in June, 1790, end of some circuits in Connecticut, in June, 1790, end of some circuits in Connecticut, in June, 1790, end of some circuits in Connecticut, in June, 1790, end of some circuits in Connecticut, in June, 1790, end of some circuits in Connecticut, in June, 1790, end of some circuits in Connecticut, in June, 1790, end of the final state of the finite of some of the connecticut presented of the Fort. Four were gathered there to gather the cofficial relations known in the movement abounds; but show us the mask who preserves his integer to chaplains, and these Legislature of seed after him, even the covenant of an everlasting of the Fort. Four were gathered there to may reduce the finite of some of the Fort. Four were gathered there to gather the connect in spite of some of the form and in the constant presence of universal bad example without a struggle. It is a frequent remark that "experience is the best teacher" and C and D drank, joked, smoked and chewed to the books, and which sorely tried some of the connecticut, in June, 1790, end there were swarms of mosquitos also that is seed after him, even the comeant of peace; and he shall have it, and him is more refer to chaplains, and these Leanont pass over the constant presence of universal bad example without a struggle. It is a frequent from officers and men that chaplains B ourselves beside the cannon, upon the carriage of the goal of the was right for him to execute the law single the intention and in the constant presence of universal bad example without a struggle. It is a frequent from officers and men that chaplains B ourselves beside the attain the official relations known in the otton constant presence of universal bad example without a struggle. It is a frequent from officers a

diately followed by an equally fierce controversy to the work of saving souls, and that this, of course, respecting the adoption of the Federal Constitution, should be their life work; and that when this ceases the State not entering the Union till May 29, 1790, to be the motive power of their actions they have the last of the old thirteen. A general distress pre- broken their vows of consecration. This no doubt is

But the writer states that ministers are "presidents, professors and teachers in colleges and semina-From Newport, this peaceful messenger of the cross ries, book agents, editors of books and periodicals, proceeded up this beautiful island, and over roads physicians, civil officers, politicians, merchants, meately trodden by armed men, and resounding with chanics, soldiers, and almost everything else imaginroar of cannon, the crackling of musketry and the able." These vocations, he adds, are not the work gentleman who had heard that a Methodist preacher vessel from the altar, and devote it to a profane use. had been in Newport, and supposing him to be the Here I take issue with him, and will try to show

Does a minister inevitably break his promise to and you will see that Paul thought it not inconsistent From Bristol, Lee proceeded to Warren, where he to work at tent-making, although the thus took time to work at tent-making, although the thus took time to work at tent-making, although the thus took time to work at tent-making, although the thus took time to work of the ministry. He thought it work of saving souls or not, as they please. built, in place of one burnt by the British in the late chargeable to no one, though he was entitled to live war, and which was standing till 1844, when it gave by the gospel. Another instance : After the Saviour's ace to the present imposing structure.

From Warren he proceeded to Providence, where he saw Peter and six other disciples fishing. Did he he preached five times in a private house and also rebuke them? He filled their net with fish, and several times in the little State House, yet standing, when the disciples got ashore had for their comfort a

Mr. Lee made in Providence, and what were the immediate fruits of his labors, we are nowhere informed.

But how can a minister of the gospel engage in such pursuits and still be about his Master's business? Lee having thus explored the State, from a Con- To get a clear understanding of the answer to this Asbury sent the Rev. Lemuel Smith to form a circuit of the means to be used to save sinners. Among the in Rhode Island, called Providence. Mr. Smith vis- means to be used are, a godly example, "in word, in ited the State very extensively, and formed societies conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity." visited, but it is probable that the society here was and as all have not the same gift, they must cultinot formed till the following year. He formed two vate the gift that is in them. Our Puritan Fathers circuits, the Warren, including the towns on the east- recognized this fact, perhaps, in the custom of hav ern side of the Bay, and that portion of Bristol ing two ministers in one parish, the peculiar duty of County, Mass., lying west and north of the Taunton one being to act as teacher in the pulpit, while the

portions of the State. The following year the Rev. Now if a minister can engage in any pursuit which P. Wager was sent to the latter, and D. P. Kendall and the late Enoch Mudge, then a lad of seventeen grace for which his peculiar talents fit him, it is plain I think I see a practical illustration of the writer's summers, and the first Methodist preacher raised in that he may glorify God, and have his heart in his New England, to the former. Mr. Mudge, with his Master's work; even as a mechanic might work at his their confessional, and traffic in pardons and indulshort figure, his ruddy face and black, raven hair, bench from morning till night, and still have in view curling all over his head, and his exceedingly youth- the comfort of his family, and feed and clothe them, day, when called to give up my account, for saying

together.

Among the first members of the society in this might it be said it is no place for a minister. But the testant the idea just mentioned is shocking; yet if I town, were Matthew Cook and Mary his wife, [she there are two very important reasons why the moral died Oct. 6, 1803, aged 55,] John Earl and his wife culture of the student should be especially attended to. Deborah, Peter Barker and his wife, John Anthony, First, the men of education are the men of influence, of let, a colored woman belonging to Matthew Cook's should be thrown into the right balance. Second, which stood a little east of the present house, nearer ment of worldly wisdom the importance of their the orchard. This humble dwelling, which was con- studies becomes magnified, and moral development, Bishop Asbury, Jesse Lee, John Chalmers, Zadock they are liable to be like the man who has been one story, gambrel-roofed house, of the style of the hath not shall be taken even that which he hath. historical associations, and distinguished as the cradle department of education, mathematics, for instance, the faculties called into action by those studies will Matthew Cook's wife was buried in a small ceme-increase in power, while those left unused will lose removed to our church cemetery. Mr. Cook removed number of the Methodist Quarterly, "Those whose talents be used; one talent must not be hid-and John Anthony, though of humble abilities, was a especially if it be his religious powers—to be ab-A class being now formed, a meeting house was the proportion that they are better fitted than lay-

cupations. If good can be done by means of the press, surely it is a favorable field for ministers to for forty-two years. In 1806, when the Rev. Levi bring things new and old for the instruction of the Walker was stationed here, becoming too strait for the growing congregation, it was enlarged and improved. Mr. Walker was deservedly useful and popular, and was again stationed here in 1808-9. In 1834, when the Rev. George Winchester was sta-

mother. It was a wonder that has all the ground as a wonder of some than the state of some

say: When students are no longer prone to ripen into infidels and scoffers; when politicians have all beome saints; when the people can no longer be taught, by means of the press, the things which pertain to ernal life; in short, when any vocation is so pure ple and a well-ordered life, and instruction in righteousness; then bring forward your demand that minters be excluded therefrom.

While contending that ministers may engage in secular employments, and still work for God, I must admit it is too true of some, that while they are zealous in the former, they forget the latter. The pity, perhaps is, not that they are engaged in secular employment, but that while manifesting the spirit of anti-christ, in making the world their first object, they still claim to be Jesus' disciples. As a man may put on or take off his coat at pleasure, so they act, as

ted to God, the writer of the article under consideration, said the Jewish priesthood was typical of the Christian ministry. I have serious objections to receiving that doctrine as true. Let us examine a little: Their selection was not typical of the Christian ministers are taken from all kindred, but Jesus is God's first born. The priests with the Levites were

the mercy seat, but the priest must enter for them, he was the typical mediator. Who is the true offering? Who is the mediator of the new covenant? Not the Christian ministers, but Christ himself. Their office was strictly typical of the true mediator as is shown by Paul, and by the books of the law. True, they were commanded to set a godly example and but there is nothing typical about this; the comman in the one case is a counterpart of the command in the other, just the same as when it is applied to the doctrine in the practice of the Romish Church-in gences. What authority can I have, in the judgmen

Father A has got it; the last time I met him at the confessional I squared up to that time, and paid him nited in one, and the three preachers traveled it and seminaries. If the intellectual training of the in advance to keep the book balanced! But the believed the Jewish priesthood was typical of the Christian ministry I should have to adopt it, for it seems to me that if they were typical of anything ministers are the true mediators, then the Romish

The badge is a mark of distinction worn by men the different relations of life, by which we know them to have a particular occupation or place of honor; and this is very convenient and useful. and no man can take this from him while he walks in firmed sinner, and infidel, and debauchee.

the chock, and which nearly tried asses of the conparatares. But the drives power temporal day to wait with any power of
against have long since been harbed and forgetter,
which may be a politic price of the control of the contro growth of a new church. The State was loaded with an enormous war debt. It was torn and distracted with an enormous war debt. It was torn and distracted with guided with growth of a new church. The State was loaded with peared an article entitled "Sanctification of the minister to respond—then turn your eyes to the colleges, the legislatures and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures are leges and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures are leges and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures are leges and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges, the legislatures are leges and the editorial chairs, and guided with prayer and determined resolution to leges.

"Ran away from dis chile an' leff him all alone to take care of hisself, after I had done working twenty-six years faithfully for him—My Massa Bill Dunean. Massa Bill is supposed to have done gone off wid de seceshers, for to hunt for his rights, and speck he

woman, was yesterday brought before Judge Bell in Provost Court, charged with being arrayed in male

walked to masquerade.

Charles Armstrong, a soldier, was not so fort For stealing a pair of ladies' boots from a shop on Poydras Street, he was sent to Fort Jackson for six

between the first Louisiana Regiment and a band of rebel guerillas, in which one man of the regiment was killed, and several others wounded. The rebel were soon put to flight with considerable loss, but I have not learned how much. The regiment was in

LETTER FROM FATHER WASHBURN.

Brooks Station, Va., Nov. 30, 1862. Dr. HAVEN :- This being the Sabbath, and unfavorable for religious service, I take my pen to record a few things with regard to the army, and in doing so you will allow me to speak of facts in general, as I have witnessed them since I have been in the service. My observation has not been confined to one regiment, brigade, division or corps. But in my perambulating, marching and reconnoitering, and always awake, I could but notice many things that one who is reckless might not notice at all; and others, from their frequent occurrence, would conclude there is no help for them, and let them pass. But a faithful watchman cannot do that. He is like the husbandman; "in the morning he sows his seed, and in the evening withholds not his hand, not knowing which shall prosper, this or that." It is his work to see and hear, to rebuke and exhort, with all long suffering The Christian has his mark of distinction by which and doctrine, and never be weary in well doing is known. He gets it in his first setting forward The chaplain in the army has a great work to do owards Zien. Almost the first emotion of his heart, and if faithful in that work he will have the pleasant after deliverance from his sins, is a love for God's consciousness of having done his duty. His God will hildren, even for such as may have been by him approve and some fruit will appear. In the army, teemed an enemy. A great change has come over even, the sick and wounded soldier is soothed and him, and he now loves what he once hated, and hates what he once loved. So that he can now say, "We that have been cast upon the water, after many days. know that we have passed from death unto life be- You will remember that the army is made up from ause we love the brethren." And should one question him upon the evidence of his change, the reason would be at once, "O, I love everybody; but especially the saints." And he is satisfied with this mark of distinction. By this badge or token he have not been confirmed by age and experience, and knows himself that he is now a disciple of Jesus; hence the liability of being led astray by the con-"Evil communications corrupt good manners."

Example is an engine for good or evil. But a short

upon him, and as a matter of right they demand an evidence that he is what he declares himself to be. seated five or six around their fire, and one captain And here again the badge comes into notice; for the had his Bible in hand laboring to convince his audi-Saviour said on a particular occasion, "By this shall ence that there is no God, and that by a course of all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one natural generation man was self-created—a man full nean, saints and sinners, good and bad. In fact all pear more strange when officers in the army, who same men of every age and clime, by seeing this, (for it will manifest itself.) will be fully satisfied that we are the disciples of a lowly Saviour. And what will be the result? Plainly, they may become disciples of God or respect for good morals as is found among the men. I have seen a colonel out with his regi-Observe, how congenial with our nature, and how ment so drunk, that some of his men told me be got Observe, how congenial with our nature, and now easy to be understood is the evidence of our acceptance with God. It is not a costly thing and which his camp, and could not find his way back, and part to his regiment came in one way and a part in another. It was a wonder that he and the ground tion to Jesus; and every disciple has a badge.

Lynn, 1862.

B. King.

against Temperance organization and legislation, and in favor of moderate drinking. The discussion

became somewhat animated, till by a sudden turn of

(I learned subsequently he was a distinguished lawyer and had been as distinguished a judge,) was provi-

dentially drawn into the debate. I readily discov-

ered that the cause of Temperance had lost nothing

by its changing hands. I of course held still, though

the Judge acknowledged he was not a Christian, and

very politely apologized for not being one. Yet he

roved himself no novice in the gospel and Bible ar-

ument, and thoroughly posted in law, common sense

and sound reasoning. If ever I saw a man skinned

alive it was that Pennsylvania chaplain! To this there

was a hearty response from two of the chaplains and

two of the majors. The other acknowledged that

that lived in his vicinity that did not use intoxicating

drink, and he appealed to his chaplain for proof and

it was confirmed. The chaplain then gloried in the fact that he never lived in Massachusetts, and never

should, and we unitedly prayed he never might

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien As to be hated, needs but to be seen; But seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace

have fallen, how entirely degraded they have become in one short year. I will leave for the presen this painful topic, only thanking God, that while fallen—others, and by far a greater number, have "stood fast" in the "faith" and fellowship of the gospel. They have been "tried" in the "furnace,' but remain "true as steel" to their covenant vows. The following advertisement appeared in the Daily Delta of Nov. 27:-

to dis chile.

"N. B. Pussons hunting him please look in all 'last ditches' as I often heerd him talk about gwiinto de ditchin' business. Spectfully submitted."

represent the character of a nice young man. The thousands of those moderate drinkers, both of the clergy are supposed at time she however to take a carriage the next time she liked to masquerade.

The witnessing the grand display at arms. I only wished thousands of those moderate drinkers, both of the clergy and laity could have been those for that my remarks are intended to be personal towards the Old 12th Regiment, either because I have to represent the character of a nice young man. The

pursuit of a quantity of sugar, supposed to be concealed in the vicinity of the fight, and which was all ecured. Yours respectfully, J. Colby.

army, and if I had it in my power I would be glad to

joined by five gentlemen from Pennsylvania, New York and Vermont. Hence four States were represented by three chaplains and three majors. While three of us were temperately discussing the liquor question, the three latter strangers entered, and insisted that the discussion should proceed, wet and cold as they were. We had become quite warm and dry, though it rained in torrents. For a while the discussion continued, carried on mainly by the two chaplains, one arguing in favor of Temperance organizations and against moderate drinking, the other against Temperance organization and legislation, and in force of medicate drinking. The discussions room was at liberty, which was seek to win souls to Jesus. This will we do, God being our helper."

the tables, one of our guests, Judge S. of New York, also on Thursday evening of each week with increas-

ing interest and numbers. The interest still is good The lines are fallen to us in pleasant places. Blessed be the name of the Lord. Yours for the kingdom,

These Jews are a wonderful race. How they maintain their distinct nationality while mingled with all other nations! And how wonderfully they cherish all their old prejudices, and how perfectly they maintain their identity of character!

I met a very fine illustration of this the other day.

I was traveling in company with one of these con-

JOHN M. Howes, Co. K, 18th Maine Reg't.

said I:

"What do you think of Christ?"

"We think nothing of him," said he; "we think

ches, cantages definitely, both of the clarger and laist; confide Anobean those of that my remarks are intended to be personal to written so often in reference to that regiment or bear with the manufacture of the confidence of t

INTERVIEW WITH BISHOP SOULE.

see thousands like him enjoying the blessing of liberty. Though like all the rest he cannot read, yet he bas, in my judgment, twice the common sense those appear to have who are white among the ners, you are aware, for none but the "lords" are | will be interested in the following narrative, written

poorer classes of community. They are not slavedwners, you are aware, for none but the "lords" are
such. And as Henry A. Wise once said in debate
with Daniel Webster on the floor of Congress,
when Mr. Webster retorted upon Wise for not having a printing press in his whole district. Said
Wise, with an oath, "I don't want one, I am press
enough for them all !"

I hope to bring my boy to Massachusetts if I should
not be as unfortunate as our surgeon Maynard of
your city was, in having him captured. He had one
of the finest little fellows you ever saw, and I think
he had tasted enough of freedom, if he is not killed,
to find his way to Boston, for he loved the doctor to
admiration, and I think it was reciprocated.
Yours respectfully, I. WASHBURN,
Chaplain of the 12th Mass. Vols.

Fort Maccomb, La., Dec. 15, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—Thinking that some of the readers
of the dear old Herald may like to hear a word from
the 18th Maine Regiment, or that portion of it which
art in
ground
to tome the floor of Congress,
will be interested in the following narrative, written
to the Christian Advocate from Nashville, Tennessee,
will be interested in the following narrative, will be the Christian Advocate from Nashville, Tennessee,
will be interested in the following narrative, will be the Christian Advocate from Nashville, Tennessee,
will be interested in the following narrative, will be the Christian Advocate from Nashville, Tennessee,
when Mr. Webster retorted upon Wise for not have claiming an army correspondent:

Bishop Soule lives eight miles from here. For several reasons I felt anxious to visit him, and this week
I availed myself of a little leinure to do so. I found
him at home in a little frame cottage, which, under
northern domestic discipline, would be cosy and comfortable. It has none of the air of neathess which his
he had tasted enough of freedom, if he is not killed,
to find his way to Boston, for he loved the doctor to
admiration, and I think it was reciprocated.
Yours respectfully,

Fort Maccomb, La., Dec. 1

flower with the Pilgrims. I am no alien, and the con-federate authorities know better than to try to make me take an oath. I have taken none. Neither would I take an oath to the United States. I have the Constitution and the Declaration, all of which I have read and inwardly digested, and I find nothing there requiring a citizen, born on the soil of these United States, to take an oath of allegiance. Neither do I find there, after careful examination and mature reflection any authority for recession; it is not in the

Nashville, Dec. 6, 1862.

CHILD-MURDER IN CHINA

The Esperance of Nancy publishes the following

particulars respecting the proceedings of the Society of Sainte Enfance in China, extracted from a letter written by a lady, a native of Nancy, at present residing at Hong Kong: "All that you have heard ties, centuries before his advent, so have sney been in the littler in the little

GEMS.

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL, JANUARY 7, 1863.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS, AT NEW YORK THE SENATORS AND SANDS STREET SUNDAY THE SENATORS AND SANDS STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL.—We are not responsible tor this association, but have no misgivings at all in stating that we actually saw two United States Senators, one a captain of "light infantry," and the other a master in the department of "heavy ordinance;" or one, when at home, the superintendent of the infant department, the other the teacher of the Bible class. Senators Wright and Willey were present at the annual missionary festival of the Sands Street Juvenile Missionary Seciety on Christman day. The grand assembly missionary festival of the Sands Street Juvenile Missionary Society on Christmas day. The grand assembly, which included in its active members three generations of Sunday School children, was also graced with the presence of Bisbop Janes, Dr. Durbin, several of the former pastors of the church, its senior superintendent, now of the House of Representatives, and its junior superintendent, now representing a foreign Government as consul-general, and seriously spoken of by the "juveniles" as being likely to be made king of certain "islands" which we may not name. The school was ushered into the church giving utterance in concert to the sentence, "Hosanna Iblessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest. Amen." The great throng of children and adults, crowding the house from top to bottom, sung to the tune "Coronation,"

a o dada a a

All hail the power of Jesus' name,

which was followed by prayer from Rev. Mr. Weed the pastor; at the close of which the tap of the drun and the sound of infant voices was heard in the dis tance, and suddenly the young host came crowding through the portals of the church, preceded by the youthful drummer and three ministrance. through the portals of the church, preceded by the youthful drummer and three miniature representa-tives of Liberty, and other distinguished personages. Liberty, clad in garments well befitting her name and work, bore aloft a silken flag of stars and stripes, and with her two associates, marched directly upon the platform, planting her flag-staff firmly there in the presence of all the people. The audience was instantly and briefly addressed by one not much larger than a voice, and then we were greeted by the swe of singing:

And infant voices shall proclaim Their early blessings on His name.

Mr. R. M. Lockwood, the president of the society, next proceeded to call out the companies composing the host—or, as they appeared with their banners, it reminded one of the assembly of the tribes who went up to appear before God in his holy mountain. So these as called came forth by their representations. e as called came forth by their repres tatives, one bearing a " hive of bees," with the gath tatives, one bearing a "hive of bees," with the gatherings of the year; another with a "pail of dew-drops." A young "salt," from the Bethel Ship, came with a "bucket of the same sort;" and some one came up with "twelve baskets fall of fragments," literally, of what they had been "gathering up." Those baskets were a sight. "The Rosebuda" were the more fragrant for the "mint-drops" which accompanied them. Mrs. Ann Wilkins, of precious memory, was gratefully remembered with an offering. Nothing that was brought forward surpassed the amount of "wayside flowers;" who would have thought that in mid-winter they could have been found to the value mid-winter they could have been found to the value of \$204! The Bible classes, consisting of the "Home stead," "Coral Reef," "Pearl Seekers," "Morning Rays," " Daughters of Lydia," ders," and "Soldiers of Christ," all came forward with offerings like as if they had received remittances from California. The president announced the total amount presented to be \$1,632, and that it would be made up to \$1,700 by Conference from the whole house,

Christmas bells are ringing, ringing. Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, now a Senator the United States, was introduced to the audience, and commended himself to his Christian hearers as a man deeply versed in the Holy Scriptures, penetrated with a love of them and of his country, and as prowith a love of them and of his country, and as profoundly affected with a sense of the importance of having them as the basis for family government, the government of the school, the church, and the State. He greatly magnified the word of God, and attributed the disorder of the State to a want of respect for authority, which is everywhere inculcated in the Holy Scriptures. He beautifully brought out the character of Abraham before his young and old hearers as, in his opinion, the most perfect character in the Bible. "He believed God." He was perfect in his obedience. God never had to tell Abraham to do a thing the second time. Abraham was eminently a family man, and was, in this respect a pattern of highest ex-cellence, and was to be forever esteemed for his hav-ing consecrated a burial place for his beloved Sarah. Upon the family relation, upon order, kindness, and tender and parnetle, where he we rear line with the life moral feelings of his audience with the force with which he brought home the teachings of the word of God with respect to all our relations in life. While he dwelt upon the one crime for which the law of God had provided no penalty to be executed by the judges, he opened up every fountain in the house when he said that if "the widow or the fatherless" were afflicted, and were to "cry unto God, he would hear them!" Commending this assurance of the Lord to the multiplying widows and fatherless of

these days, the senator gave to them a boon for which they will forever bless him. The sweet hymn When of old sweet angel singing was sung, and then Senator Willey was introduced, who, taking the flag-staff borne by young Liberty, who, taking the flag-staff borne by young Liberty, with wondrous power moved the people by his narrative of the death of a soldier boy brought up in the Sunday School and dying on the battle-field, sent his blessing to his aged mother, and with his latest breath bade his companion "follow his flag." He interested the children by informing them that at home he was known as captain of the "Light Infantry," having charge of the infant class. The presentation of books came-next in order; first, to an industrious juvenile who had collected the most missionary money; this came-next in order; first, to an industrious juvenile who had collected the most missionary money; this was by Bishop Janes, ever at home among the "lambs;" next, to the gentleman who conducted the music for the occasion, the "Life of Washington," by Irving. This was by Dr. Hagany, in his happiest mood. Then followed the presentation of "The American Methodist Pulpit," at the hands of Dr. Miley, to Father Brown, the oldest member of "Old Sands Street Church"

ands Street Church."

The children then proceeded to their gayly dec The children then proceeded to their gayly decorated rooms and received their usual gifts at the hands of their teachers. We must say, in conclusion, that the current of pleasing and various incidents flowing right along on this truly great occasion, among which was the offering of "our youngest," and the gifts of the "first-born," only able to stand up under the weight of his tiny jacket and "shorts," while he was shaken by the hand by noble senators, while he was shaken by the hand by noble senators, made this occasion the strongest and best in its moral bearings of any of the kind we have ever before witnessed. The community of citizens, parents, and children favored with the varied feast provided by the officers and teachers of this school may congratulate themselves with having incurred a debt to them such as no other community in the land had opportunity to incur on the "Happy Christmas Day" of 1862.

ATTENDING TO BUSINESS .- It is very likely that the pastor who writes the following lines will witness the prosperity of his people in every other depart-ment: "I have distributed 40 copies of the Missionament: "I have distributed 40 copies of the Missionary Advocate monthly, paying postage myself, and after repeated efforts have succeeded in getting the Sunday School organized as a Missionary Society; and though all our difficulties, church debt and stoppage of business—are still upon us, at our monthly meeting last Sabbath afternoon we realized \$5.77, which is more than has been raised here the past two years. I thank God and take courage. God sp

THE ANNIVERSARY .- We have quick returns from this meeting, however unpropitious the season may have seemed. A young man was present among the auditors who was deeply awakened by the discourses delivered. The next day he addressed a letter expressing his penitential desires, inclosing his last dollar for the missionary cause. THE READING OF A SERMON.—It may be

THE READING OF A SERMON.—It may be read again. See the following letter from the Rev. C. W. Ayars, dated Millersburgh, Pa., Dec. 26:
Christmas morning, after service, I announced that in the evening, Providence permitting, I would read to the congregation Bishop Simpson's great missionary sermon, "The Church of God, a Grand Army," after which we would grant them the privilege of presenting to the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church "A Christmas Offering." In the evening a good congregation assembled. The sermon was read accordingly to appointment, and the baskets then passed around. The result is, "A Christian Offering of Millersburg M. E. Church to the Missionary Cause," of one thousand and five dollars and sixty-seven cents, which will be paid over to the "preacher in charge" of one thousand and five dollars and sixty-seven cents, which will be paid over to the "preacher in charge" of Halifax Circuit, Philadelphia Conference, between this and the approaching assision of our Annual Conference. For this offering the Missionary Society is indebted, under God, mainly to one man, who has conscientiously resolved never to be worth more than \$25,000, and who now consecrates the net profit of his business to charitable and religious purposes. This "Christmas Offering" will not interfere with the regular missionary collection, which remain, yet to be lifted.

BEV. H. E. HEMPSTEAD. The "Boston Preachers' Meeting," at a session held londay morning, Dec. 29th, 1862, unanimously dopted, by a rising vote, the following resolutions suching the death of Rev. H. E. Hempstead.

nt Mass. Vols., and member of the N. E. Conference ed, That his position in the ministry, of which he was a bright ornament, his ability as a public speaker, his patriotic devotion to his country, the excellence of his character in all the social relations of life, as citizen, husband, and father, all combined with the suddenness of his removal from life and its enjoyments to the solemn realities of eternity, make this bereavement most deeply afflictive.

Resolved. That while we deplore the death of our esteemed fellow-laborer, we submissively bow to the dispensation of Providence, in the full belief that what has been our great loss has been our brother's greater gain; and that he has only been called thus early to receive the reward and welcome of the good and faithful servant.

Resolved. That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased, and commend them to God, who has promised to remember the widow and fatherless.

less.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to Zion's Herald E. A. Manning, Secretary Boston Preachers' Meeting.

PERSONAT.

Dr. Haven:—So many have, with kindly solicitude, asked me if it was my son who was reported killed in Gen. Foster's late expedition, that I will thank you to let me say to my friends that I accept their ready sympathy, thus proffered me, in behalf of the family of Mr. Thomas Manning, of Salem, whose son it was that fell in that bloody engagement. May God sustain the family in this bour of affliction, and mercifully spare the other gallant son who is occupying a responsible post in the same regiment of which his brother "Charles" was a member.

Yours, &c. E. A. Manning. DR. HAVEN :- So many have, with kindly solicitude

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863.

THE PAST YEAR

The past year appears enormously long. It so crowded with history that when we come to glance back at its earlist events, we can scarcely make our selves believe that they happened not a twelve month ago. At the beginning of the year our forces were beleagured in and near Washington, the Potomac was blockaded by the rebels. They had possession of the larger part of Missouri and Kentucky, and of the Mississippi river; and even then, those who had been looking for a short and easy war, were beginning to be despondent. The successes of Gen. Pope in Missouri, however, soon began to dispel the gloom and that is now a loyal State, with the rebellio crushed out, and a legislature committed to emancipation. The prospect for crushing out the rebellion in Arkansas, the State south of it, is much better than it was in Missouri a year ago. Early in the year, Gen. Zollicoffer was defeated and killed in Mill Spring, Kentucky, which proved a blow from which the rabellion could not rally for a long time in that part of the country. This was followed in February by the capture of Fort Henry by Commander Foote, and of Fort Donelson by Gen. Grant, and of Ro oke Island by Gen. Burnside, making the early part of the year a time of hopefulness and rejoicing.

In the month of March the President proposed by Proclamation his plan of gradual emancipation, and the country was saddened by the destruction of the war vessels Congress and Cumberland, by the rebel ron-clad Merrimac, but our hopes were revived by the exploit of the gallant Monitor. This undoubtedly led to the building of our iron-clad fleet, now about completed. The terrible battle of Pea Ridge. Arkansas, early in March, was disheartening to the rebels, and at this time the prospect of the country was good. Newbern was taken by Gen. Burnside, March 14th, followed soon by the capture of Norfolk, Fort Pulaski, Island No. 10 in the Mississippi, and of New Orleans. This last was the greatest blow, in a in all cases when allowed, to labor faithfully for reabattle of Fair Oaks on May 31, was a hard fought that such persons of suitable condition will be received. contest, in which the rebels were repulsed, and after which it is thought by many, Gen. McClellan garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, into Richmond. His troops were then within the Clellan to the James River, and the famous seven days' battles, fearfully fought, in which our troops were

victorious on the field, but only saved themselves, and the most of their arms. There can be no doubt that the tide of victory turned against the country for a time, and the rebels were encouraged to new life. This was followed soon by the campaign of Gen. Pope in Virginia, which need not be described, and that by the discomfiture of the rebels in Maryand and the battle of Antietam under Gen. Mc-Clellan, and the long delay of the army of the Potomac; and that by the repulse of the national forces under Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg.

In the meantime everywhere else but in Eastern Virginia the national forces are advancing. The plan of Gen. Banks will probably be, in conjunction with the other national forces on the Missis River, to clear that great inland ocean of rebels, and to suppress the rebellion west of the river. This being done, Tennessee must soon be saved, and the

out the emancipation of the slaves. Nothing else can save the nation. That will do it.

Religiously the year has not been apparently faorable, and yet it may be that the principles of genuine trust in God are taking deep root in the minds and hearts of men, which will bear abundant fruit hereafter. This we may hope for. Revivals and conversions are comparatively few, but there is much thought and there is much prayer. Religious reading is widely circulated in the army; many are beginning to see that the great contest ought to be based more exclusively on righteousness. The rights of all men must be acknowledged, the great sin of slavery must be repented of and abandoned, and the country can be saved. When saved we I do not feel that I have erred in too much harsh then the country can be saved. When saved, we

LOCAL JEALOUSY.

One of the most foolish feelings in a large cour like this, is local jealousy. It is a feeling indulged by small souls, and appealed to by designing knaves to promote selfish interests. Born and educated in New England, but having spent a good portion of our life in New York and the West, we have found that human nature with its good and evil qualities is the same in all places where we have resided, and have never felt like magnifying the excellences of any locality except to defend it against unjust aspersiona These remarks have been suggested by a mean attack upon New England by the Chicago Times, which, with a few other papers opposed to the Administra-tion, is attempting to induce the West to oppose New England, and even favors a reconstruction of the Union, leaving New England out. Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy, Editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, having quoted such sentiments from the Chicago Times and other papers, nobly adds:

Times and other papers, nobly adds:

Our birth-place was not New England, but the glorious West, amd the foibles of New Englanders have excited our ridicule and raillery, but as to the fiendish suggestions, the wicked treason, of the above extracts, we look upon them with detestation.

New England represents the democratic idea of our government, and as such has been the antagonist of Southern barbarism. Her independence, her shrewdness, her organized industry, her mechanical ingenuity, her investiture of labor with citizenship and equality, has made her the object of the peculiar hate and scorn of the patrons of the whip, the chain and the auction-block. No wonder they and their northern sympathizers would reorganize in the Union, to the exclusion of New England. But do they not know that sons of New England are everywhere, and

bellion. Failing in its attempts, by attacks in front to subjugate the free North, the opening of the long ago-promised "fire in the rear" is demanded, and we have it in the form of a base, malignant, disloyal effort to embitter one section of the bleeding loyal States against another. History may preserve the name of him we often it, but if so it will only be as a diminutive one does it, but if so it will only be as

NEGRO EMANCIPATION PROCLAIMED WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1863. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things, the following, to wit :-

That on the 1st day of January, in the year of ou Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people where-of shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States including the military and naval authority thereof will recognize and maintain the freedom of such per sons, and will do no act or acts to repress such per sons or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, de signate the States and parts of States, if any, i which the people therein respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the quali fied voters of such State shall have participated shall in the absence of strong countervailing test mony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellio against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Presid of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-chief of the Army an Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government the United States, and as a fit and necessary was neasure, do, on this first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtythree, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundre ays from the day first above mentioned, order and esignate as the States and parts of States wherei the people thereof respectively are this day in rebel-lion against the United States, the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, except the parishes of St. Bernard, Placquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans ncluding the city of New Orleans; Mississippi, Alaama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carlina, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties lesignated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities f Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclams

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said per sons; and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense. And I recommend to them military sense, that the rebellion has received. The sonable wages, and I further declare and make known upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of juskind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousa eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Indepen-

dence of the United States of America the eighty-(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

GEN. BUTLER'S AND GEN. BANKS' AD-

DRESSES.

The address of Gen. Butler to the People of Ne Orleans on taking leave of them, is an admirabl production, containing many truths of interest to the whole country. We give the passages of general And now, speaking to you, who know the truth, I

territory now overrun by the rebels will be greatly contracted. So far as the rebellion is concerned the prospect of the country was never so favorable as now.

The President, we trust, is determined to carry women flouted at the presence of those who came to protect them. By a simple order (No. 28) I called upon every soldier of this army to treat the women of New Orleans as gentlemen would deal with the sex, with such effect that I now call upon the just-minded ladies of New Orleans to say whether they have ever enjoyed expendets protection and all

The enemies of my country, unrepentant and in placable, I have treated with merited severity. I ho that rebellion is treason, and that treason persists in is death, and any punishment short of that due traitor gives so much clear gain to him from the clear doubt not, God will be acknowledged, and we may hope that our great free nation will take the lead in the grand missionary enterprise of spreading the Gospel to the ends of the earth.

I do not feel that I have erred in too much harshness, for that harshness has ever been exhibited to disloyal enemies of my country, and not to loyal friends. To be sure I might have regaled you with the amenities of British civilization, and yet been within the supposed rules of civilized warfare. You might have been smoked to death in caverns, as were the Covernor of Scollard by the same of the country of Scollard by the same in the country of the country o been smoked to death in caverns, as were the Covenanters of Scotland by the command of a general of the royal house of England; or roasted like the inhabitants of Algiers during the French campaign; your wives and daughters might have been given over to the ravisher as were the unfortunate dames of Spain in the peninsula war; or you might have been scalped or tomahawked as our mothers were at Wyoming by savage allies of Great Britain in our own revolution; your proposty could have been several. revolution; your property could have been turn over to indiscriminate "loot" like the palace of Emperor of China; works of art which adorned you buildings, might then have Emperor of China; works of art which adorned your buildings, might then have been sent away, as the paintings of the Vatican; your sons might have been blown from the mouths of cannon like the Sepoys at Delhi; and yet all this would have been within the rules of civilized warfare as practised by the most polished and the most hypocritical nations of Europe. For such acts the records of the doings of some of the inhabitants of your city toward the friends of the Union, before my coming, were a sufficient provocative and justification.

But I have not so conducted. On the contrary the worst punishment inflicted, except for criminal

But I have not so conducted. On the contr the worst punishment inflicted, except for crimi acts punishable by every law, has been banishm with labor to a barren island, where I encamped own soldiers before marching here.

He then states that he has levied money rebels to support the poor-forty thousand of whom he has kept from starvation, and enumerates sou his acts, and though he was the Breckinridge Decratic candidate for Governor of Massachusette takes the true statesmanlike and patriotic ground on

country greater than the minu of man ceived, return to your allegiance.

If you desire to leave to your children the inheritance you received of your fathers, a stable constitutional Government, if you desire that they should in the future be a portion of the greatest empire the sun return to your allegiance. There is but one thing that stands in the way.

There is but one thing that at this hour stands between you and the Government, and that is slavery.

This institution, cursed of God, which has taken its last refuge here, in his providence will be rooted out as the tares from the wheat, although the wheat be

torn up with it.

I have given much thought to this subject. I came among you, by teachings, by habit of mind, by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might

tain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Union.

Months of experience and of observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourselves or of the Union. As the system has gradually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were best if it could be gradually removed; but it is better, far better, that it should be taken out at once than that it should longer vitiate the social, political and family relations of your country. I am speaking with no philanthropic views as regards the slave, but simply of the effect of slavery on the master. See for yourselves. Look around you, and say whether this saddening

Look around you, and say whether this saddening, deadening influence has not all but destroyed the very framework of your society.

I am speaking the farewell words of one who has shown his devotion to his country, at the peril of his life and fortune, who in these words can have neither hope nor interest save the good of those whom he addresses; and let me here repeat, with all the solemnity of an appeal to Heaven to bear me witness, that such are the riews forced when me hy avariance.

are the views forced upon me by experience.

Come, then, to the unconditional support of the Government. Take into your own hands your own Government. Take into your own hands your own institutions; remodel them according to the laws of nations and of God, and thus attain that great prosperity assured to you by geographical position, only a portion of which was heretofore yours.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Address of Gen. Banks, on succeeding Gen Butler, is equally eloquent, in his characteristic style. He also issued on Dec. 24th an address on Emancipa tion, showing that a large part of Louisiana was exempted because it has elected Representatives to Congress and is regarded as loval, but he also shows that slavery must die. The following is the conclu

The first gun at Sumter proclaimed emancipation The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done. The boldest Abolitionist is a cypher not have done. The boldest Abolitionist is a cypher when compared with the leaders of the rebellion. What mystery pervades the works of Providence! We submit to its decrees, but stand confounded at the awful manifestations of its wisdom and power! The great problem of the age apparently environed with labyrinthic complications, is likely to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the contest but we cannot circumvent or incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end. It will be left us only to assuage the the processes of transition. Local and national interests are therefore alike dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion.

No pecuniary sacrifice can be too great an equiva-lent for peace. But it should be permanent peace, and embrace all subjects of discontent. It is written on the blue arch above us; the distant voices of the future—the waves that beat our coast—the skeleton that sit at our tables, and fill the vacant places of war must not be repeated hereafter.

war must not be repeated hereafter.

Contest in public as in social life strengthens and consolidates brotherly affection. England, France, Austria, Italy—every land fertile enough to make a less nationality that has not tested its strength against domestic enemies. The success of local interest narcession, powerty and ungracement of the success of a delusion and life a calamity. The triumph of national interests widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity and power. It is a baselies to the scope of human history, and is attended with peace. Prosperity and power. It is a baselies to be a con-

peace, prosperity and power. It is out of such con-tests that great nations are born.

What hallowed memories float around us! New Orleans is a shrine as sacred as Bunker Hill! On the Aroostook and the Oregon the names of Washington, Jackson and Taylor are breathed with as deep a reverence as on the James or the Mississippi. Let us fulfill the conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation—a grand nation—with sense enough to govern ourselves, and strength enough to stand against the world united!

N. P. Banks,

Major General Commanding.

THE FUNERAL OF REV. H. E. HEMPSTEAD The funeral services of this much lamented Chapain of the 29th Massachusetts Regiment, were held in the Tremont Street Church, on Monday, Decem-

A large congregation completely filled the ho among whom were about seventy members of the New England Conference, to which Bro. Hempstead belonged, and many members of the churches in tertown, Charlestown, and East Boston, and Lynn, where he had been stationed, and from other churches in Boston and vicinity. The Governor and other State officers, the Mayor of Charlestown, and the officers of the State Prison, of which Mr. Hempstead had been Chaplain, were present. A sermon founded on John ix. 4, was preached by the editor of this paper, in which, after presenting the facts that Chrisians must, like Christ, work in this world, and at death enter upon a life in which the work of this world cannot be done, Bro. Hempstead was held up as a conspicuous example of a consistent, faithful, in-

Rev. L. Crowell followed with a biographical sketch. which we shall hereafter publish Rev. Mr. Miles. Pastor of the First Congregationalist Church in Charles-town, paid an earnest and touching tribute to the memory of the deceased, as a faithful, generous co-worke with him, and stated that many members of his own congregation were present as sincere mourners over the death of one whom they respected and loved. He also spoke from personal acquaintance with the officers and soldiers of the 29th Regiment, of their high respect and love for their chaplain.

Rev. E. A. Manning, as a native of the same to with Bro. Hempstead, who had known him from boyhood, spoke of his courage and energy, and strength of character, all under grace, making him a man of extraordinary worth. The singing was peculiarly appropriate, and the prayer offered by Rev. Mr nplored just what the afflicted family, the reaved regiment, and community need.

A good man has fallen. May we emulate his tues, and like him, through Christ, be eternally

The Proclamation of the President, which we pub lish to-day, needs no commendation. Its perspicuity and elegance all will observe. The words are gold Those few lines remove all claims to legality from the chains upon more than three millions of slaves. No man has anything but a rebel's right now, to hold a slave in all that vast territory covered by the Procla-mation. It was evident from the beginning that the war was between slavery and freedom. Sooner or later it must come directly to that. It has come, and the issue is met. Now, in spite of all objections to it, the war will probably become more and more severe, till it finally ends in the humiliation and destruction of slavery, to be followed by the upbuilding of a new and free South.

ritt Smith, in an excellent speech " On the state of

"By far the most popular and generally ited excuse for the Rebellion is, that the was driven to it by the successful attempthe Anti-slavery men in turning the Ammind against Slavery. When I was quite a

tially that your own advocates have unanimously com-plimented the judges of my appointment. You have seen, therefore, the benefit of the laws and justice of the Government against which you have rebelled. them to do so, as it is for the Pro-slavery men to lay the blame of their own recourse to arms on the men whose only crime is the impressions which their discussions of Slavery had made on the public mind. If people have a system or an institution which cannot withstand argument, be it Slavery or Lotteries, or even Protestantism or Catholicism, let them hasten to exchange it for one that can. Above all, let them not get so far back into the Dark Ages as to return argument with lead and steel; the utterances of the soul with the death of the body."

THE SOUTHWEST. - We have always thought that the most vulnerable part of the rebellion was in the Southwest. In our paper of September 13

1862, we asked:

"Why is not New Orleans filled with soldier Why are not the blacks in the Southwest eman pated and armed? Why is not rebellion crushs out at least west of the Mississippi, if nowhere else We are not accustomed to find fault, but the American people, "Lough patient as oxen, are beginning demand some more substantial support than the meritage of fitting agreess."

hope of future srccess." It seems then that we were too impatient. The very work that appeared so desirable was even the in contemplation. The Emancipation Proclamatic soon followed. New Orleans is "filled with soldiers the blacks in the Southwest are being emand and armed, and we hope soon to hear that the for of Gen. Banks and Gens. Curtis and Sherman hav met, and cleared all west of the Mississippi of rebels This would greatly contract the limits of the rebel region, and hasten the crushing out of the rebellion.

THE JUBILEE. - The Proclamation is received hroughout the North with great exultation. The colored People of Boston held a very successful meet ing in the Tremont Temple, and eloquent speech were made. The proclamation was read with gree cheers. The whole audience then arose and joine in singing the jubilee song, "Blow ye the trumpe blow," and then followed a beautiful prayer of thank giving by the Rev. Mr. Waterson, which moved many to tears, and was frequently interrupted shouts of "Amen." Glory to God in the highest! 'Hallelujah," &c. The whole scene was one remarkably striking and affecting. After the meeting at the Temple, a large number wended their way to the Twelfth Baptist church, where they joined in prayer and congratulations, and partook of a repast which had been there prepared.

Hall. It is indeed the jubilee of America.

WE RETURN THANKS to the brethren who make their Herald remittances in an intelligible manner The letters are in much better shape than usual this year; still there might be improvement on the part of some. If our agents when making remittances will carefully read and follow the hints in the circular sent with the accounts, it will enable us to keep up with our business, and get it on our books so as to avoid complaints hereafter. Our friends will, we rust, pardon our urgency in this matter when they ee the number of letters acknowledged in this week's paper and reflect how small a portion of time

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.-Mr. A. B. photographs of all or nearly all the members of this Conference, and has them arranged in one group, with Bishop Baker in the centre, forming a beautiful picture, which may be set in a frame about 18 by 24 nches in size. We think he sells them for one dol-

HAVERHILL ST., LAWRENCE.-We learn that the good people of this church and congregation presented to their pastor. Rev. S. Holman, a suit of clothes, and to Mrs. Holman a set of furs, all worth about \$75, on Christmas Evening.

of Winterport, Me., writes us : " Rev. Joshua Hall died years. He said a few hours before he died, 'Tell the Conference I go in holy triumph, there is no darkness on the path.' An obituary will be prepared soon.

A BIG CHERSE _Our New York Corner mentions in one of his letters a large cheese brought into New York to comfort the Knickerbockers. It weighs 1,504 pounds, and was made in Oneida County in that State from the morning milk of nine hundred cows. It is being cut up in pieces of twentyfive pounds each, and sells for 25 cents per pound. \$376 for one cheese is something out of the ordinary

PRO-SLAVERY LOGIC.—The New York Express political paper, dares to express an opinion on religion! It says that the clergy of New England began to act some years ago as politicians, "and the consequence was that they not only lost their hold upon, and respect in, the community, but they ultimately changed their own professions of religion, so that New England, in some good degree, quit what was known as Congregationalism, and ran into Baptism, Methodism, etc., or, at last, into Unitariansm and Universalism."

PENINSULA CONFERENCE.—Rev. Andrew Manship, Agent of the Philadelphia Conference Tract Society, writes to the Methodist an article in favor of forming a Peninsula Conference, to embrace, we suppose, Delaware and that part of Virginia and Maryland with it forming a peninsula. Some of the churches there are connected with the Church South, which would probably gladly return to the M. E. Church if such an arrangement could be made. Many local arguments are urged in favor of the proposition, and we should think that if carried out it would greatly promote harmony of feeling and

tor, Baptist, and the Congregationalist, both excellent papers published in Boston, have been compelled to reduce their size. The price of them is two dollars

A NOVEL PRESENT. - A hair-wreath made Mrs. J. P. Newman, from hair of the bishops and many of the Methodist ministers of New York, and their wives, was presented lately to Bishop Janes, who made a neat speech in reply.

compelled to raise its price to three dollars a year.

The Massachusetts Ploughman and the New England Farmer, and other papers, reduce their size and retain their former prices, two dollars a year. The indications are that we shall succeed well, notwithstanding we preserve the large size.

pieces was presented to Rev. Edwin Ray, of Roxbury, local preacher, by the Methodist Society at Jamaica Plains, on New Year's evening, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his services to the

DR. DURBIN, our Missionary Secretary, will spend next Sabbath at Tremont Street Church, Boston.

LITERARY NOTICES. LESSONS FOR EVERY SUNDAY IN THE YEAR

from the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, pp. 112. New York: Carlton & Porter. Boston: J. P. Magee.-The plan of this new Book for Sunday School Instruction, was made by Orange Judd, Esq., the enterprising and successful editor of the American Agriculturist, though it has been matured by Mrs. Olin and Dr. James Strong. It is a very diffiarspersed. The plan of this cond is to present in nuccessive lessons the leading topics of the Gospels, such as "Angels at Bethlebem," "Christ at twelve

ry, and brief notes are given, so that the matter is | the same distance as the previous day. On Sature understood, and a series of questions follows. Ques-tions in large type are simple for young scholars, in marched many hours, we came near the presence of all who use the book may study the same lesson on the same day. Bro. Judd is a successful Sunday School Superintendent, and has furnished the church Sabbath morning dawned upon us in great beauty

thune. 12mo., pp. 250. New York: Harper & Brothers. Boston: A. Williams & Co. Dr. Bethune 10th Connecticut, the 9th New Jersey, and other was a man of fervent piety and extraordinary ability, and has not fallen into the common errors of the writers of religious biographies. It is a discrimi-nating portraiture of a character devotedly pious, full of good works, and very useful. It is so truthful and cheerful that it will stimulate many to do likewise. Mrs. Bethune deserves to be reckoned among the most useful women of modern times.

THE POLICY OF EMANCIPATION: In three leters to the Secretary of War, the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury. By Robert Dale Owen, formerly American Minister Naples. Very strong letters are these written by an old Democrat, and full of truth and heart. They are equal to any thing that has yet appeared, showing how to put down the rebellion. They are beau-tifully printed in a pamphlet of 48 pages, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Single copies can be obtained post free from the publishers, for 10 cents, or packages at six dollars a hundred.

ERNEST: A TRUE STORY. This book is what it professes to be, a true story. It gives the religious

One of the 43d was killed, and a number slightly experience and peaceful death of a bright and charming boy, who at the age of 12 years exchanged earth for heaven. The incidents in the life and death of this child-Christian are narrated in a style highly reditable to the good taste of the author, and cannot fail to be read with especial interest and profit by the young. For sale by E. P. Dutton & Co., 106 Washing-

SOLDIER'S DIARY, and Book for Leisure Momen By the Secretary. Compiled for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, and approved by the Committee of Publication. 18mo., pp. 184.-This book has one blank page of good writing paper for each batteries of artillery reached the railroad running month, with a line for each day. The rest of the book is made up of excellent selections, and the stroyed several bridges, and otherwise injured the whole is a very appropriate book to present to a sol- track. Meanwhile the 43d were ordered to the bank

ut in "Line upon Line." This first part relates to molest our rear. A little skirmishing ensued here. events in the times of the Patriarchs and the Judges. By the Author of "Streaks of Light," &c., &c., pp. 339. New York: Harper & Brothers. Boston: A. Williams & Co. - The books of this author are designed to be read to young children, and admirably adapted to that purpose are they indeed. Charleston and Richmond, having taken about 1,500 The older children would be apt to listen. Scripture rebel prisoners, several pieces of artillery, etc., we stories are beautifully retold, and a great deal of commenced our retreat to Newbern, where we are good thought is added. This book is also illustrated | rived safely about noon on Sunday the 21st. with good pictures.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA. A Dictionary Universal Knowledge, &c.—The fifth volume of this work begins with "Part 55," just published, commencing with the word "Good," and ending with Great Britain." It is published in parts unbound of about 60 pages each, for 15 cents a part. It will make a large and full Encyclopædia when finished. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

PARISH PAPERS. By Norman Macleod, D. D. One of her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, &c. 12mo., pp. 328. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. -Dr. Macleod is orthodox, but original, and has his own way of stating his belief. These productions were undoubtedly originally sermons, and are pruned ment, on Future life, on Future Punishment, on Rethe 25th inst, aged 94 years and two months, having vivals, the Beginning and Close of a year, are the lead-

Occupying a position for somewhat extensive ob-Servation of matters and things in general, and of in saying that fewer still possess any. Observation the state of the church in particular, permit me, under the above caption, to note a few things that may be of interest to your readers. And a word, to begin and employ them to keep the whites in subjection. with about the Herald. The preachers are at work The idea may be laughed at as chimerical, but if so hard in many places in getting the old subscribers to the whole project of preserving the Union is a chirenew their subscription, and in getting new subscribers. But their way is full of difficulties. One says, even in Union-loving (?) North Carolina. it is war times, and we cannot afford to take so many Having done our part of the work so well, we periodicals, and must give up the Herald. This is a farmer, who really does not feel the war. The income tax does not touch him. True, he has to pay our expedition had cut off the retreat of the rebel more for sugar, tea, and a few other articles, but the army southward. The tidings of the defeat of Burnadvance on nearly everything he has to sell, more side was by no means agreeable to us, as you may advance on nearly everything he has to sell, more than meets this extra expense. His town tax may be some increased by the bounties paid to the soldiers, but this is only temporary, and will be paid off in a year or two. But it is "hard times," and they are going to be "harder," and we can't afford to take a going to be "harder, religious paper. If you could hear what some of your agents say to this class, you would smile, I am who knew him. He was unable to go upon the exsure. They deal out to them some wholesome truths.

Poor souls! cheating themselves and families out of

and how it troubles some weak consciences—perhaps,

The few who were with him bore witness that he died I should say, small souls! But let me say, the above well, and his whole company are witnesses to a fact of classes are small, and but few will discontinue the Herald after all—the agents will not give them up.

Wen, and his whole company are company and his wind the had lived well. One of our number has been promoted to the duties But while there are a few who would give up their of a higher service, the first we trust of a series of religious paper, and the reading of the Bible, too, I promotions which shall not end until the entire roll fear, most are ready to say, "We cannot part with shall be called "beyond the river," without recordthe old Herald—sooner than do it, we shall make ing a single absence. greater sacrifices than ever before." Depend upon it, the Herald will hold its own, and " more too." of your subscribers can look two dollars in the fac and not wink. It is cheap enough for such a paper a year, and never ought to be published less under

I heard of one thing the other day that is reviving and I will chronicle it for the benefit of all concerned. in the latter part of October, since which time large In one of the societies on Springfield District, New England Conference, where they made a liberal estimate for their minister at the commencement of the year, a petition signed by its leading members was sent to the Quarterly Conference, praying that body to increase the salary of their minister one hundred dollars. The petitioners say that since the estimate was made out almost everything that our preacher has to buy has advanced in price, and as we wish to makes a Government decidedly better or worse. So it give him a "comfortable support," his salary should will be with us. Slavery must come to an end or the nabe raised. I need not say that the Quarterly Contion will be ruined. The cause that produced this great ference very readily complied with the request of the rebellion must be removed. Self-preservation requires it, etitioners, and was congratulated by the Presiding | that first great law implanted in man. Elder as having done a noble deed. How many societies will follow this example? We should like to TRAVELER.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ROUND.

ing eleven days in active campaigning, it is a great an organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich an organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich an organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich an organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class, not only from the peculiarly rich and organ of its class organ organ of its class organ o leisure is a little irksome when contrasted with the exciting scenes of the march, the bivouac and the battle-field.

On the morning of Thursday the 11th inst a little.

on the morning of Thursday the 11th inst. a little before daybreak, we were drawn up in line on our parade ground, preparatory to our grand march as a part of "Foster's expedition." Night found us fifteen miles distant, encamped upon the bare ground, with our camp fires burning brightly, the stars glimmering above us, and the canopy of heaven our only shelter. Morning found our blankets covered with frost, yet our sleep was as sound and as sweet as if years of age," "Christ's Temptation," "Parable of the Sower," "The Lord's Supper," &c., &c., to each of which is assigned about ten verses of the Bible to be committed to memory; then the Connecting Histo-

smaller type for maturer minds. Some are answered, the enemy, and halted for our cavalry and artillers some not. All are arranged for the Sundays of a year, and a Calendar for seven years is given, so that

and serenity, and just before daybreak we started MEMOIRS OF MRS. JOANNA BETHUNE.—By her son, the Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., with an Appendix containing extracts from the writings of Mrs. just beyond. The larger portion of our artillery advanced directly upon the bridge, supported by the regiments, while Col. Amory's brigade, consisting of the Mass, 17th, 28d, 43d and 45th, with several batteries of artillery, fell upon the enemy on their left. After a short and severe action, we gained possession of the bridge. The 43d was under fire for several hours, but got no opportunity for returning it. The 45th were just ahead of us, and met with a severe loss, which they partly made good by the damage they did to the enemy. That night we encamped right in the village of Kinston, the pleasantest town ve have yet seen in North Carolina

On the following morning we recrossed the Neuse. burned the bridge to protect our rear, and advanced directly up the south side of the river. Nothing worthy of note occurred until Tuesday morning, when we had another severe artillery encounter at Whitehall, the batteries being posted as before on opposite sides of the river. During the whole of this engagement the 43d and 45th lay upon the ground ear our batteries in order to support them, and the music of shot and shell was a very familiar sound to their ears. The 45th suffered again quite severely. wounded. Of the members of Co. K, Charles H. breast by a spent ball, James Brown, of Malden, had his cheek slightly scratched by a fragment of a shell, and John S. Perry, of North Bridgewater, was injured somewhat by the fall of a tree, the top of which had been broken off by the enemy's shot What was the final result of the cannonading I know not; certain it is that about two o'clock in the after noon it ceased and we resumed our march up th

On Wednesday, the 17th, our cavalry and some south from Richmond through Goldsboro', and deof the river several miles below, to support a battery LINES LEFT OUT: or. Some of the Histories left and thereby prevent the enemy from crossing to in which one corporal of Co. I was killed. Co. K was not under fire here.

On the following morning, having accomplished the object of the expedition, viz., the destruction of the most direct railroad communication between

Our first experience in active campaigning was under the most favorable circumstances. The weather was beautiful all the time, and scarcely a drop of rain fell from the time we left Camp Rogers till our return to it. The region of country through which we passed was well fenced with pine rails, the very best material we could desire for our camp fires. It was also tolerably well stocked with sweet potatoes. poultry, pigs, cattle, and other objects of interest to our foraging parties. Many a time during the march, while dining on that curious compound of fresh pork, smoke and cinders which formed a great part of our living, was I reminded of Charles Lamb's humorous account of "the discovery of roast pig," which he attributes to the accidental burning of a pig in a of all local allusions, and are somewhat expanded in Chinese dwelling several thousand years before the days of Adam. With all my rest must say that I think the article has improved since

habited, but the soil is much better than between here and Beaufort. A large majority of the people seem quite poor. But few of them profess any devo-

Poor souls! cheating themselves and families out of the reading of a good family religious paper, because there is war in the land and the times are "hard."

But there is another class who object to the Herald because the price is advanced. "Cut it down in size," they say, "to where it can live on \$1.50."

That fifty cents! only fifty cents more, that is all, the same the remonstrance of his captain and other friends. On the morning after the battle of Kinston his strength failed entirely, and we were obliged to leave him behind. On our return we found he had failed rapidly, and the day before we reached Newbern he departed this life. With his last breath he expressed a desire to meet all his company in heaven.

A SOLDIER'S OPINION. Camp Stevens, near Thibodeaux, La., December 17, 1862.

DEAR HERALD: - Our regiment (the Eighth New Hampshire), is in Gen. Weitzel's brigade, which came here and cleaned out the rebels from Lafourche District, My chief object in writing is to bear my humble testimony in favor of the President's Emancipation Procla-mation, which is to take effect the first of January. The army here, as far as I know, are a unit in its favor, and I am surprised any lover of his country should oppose it Some talk about restoring the "Union as it was." No nation ever came out of a civil war as it went into it. It constitutional or otherwise, slaveholders have had, that we should protect them in slaveholding, by rebelling they have forfeited them all.

A CHURCH ORGAN.

Camp Rogers, Dec. 22, 1862.

DEAR HERALD:—This is about the dullest day we have yet seen in North Carolina. After spendmaterial where you look for the other. It is nonpareil, for material where you look for the other. It is nonpareil, for material where you look for the other.

lophon" especially, running through to an 8 ft. metal base, gives out a most delightful music, partaking of the ter of the Northern army. richness of both the Dulciana and Gamba pipes. The Wald Flute" is very successful in its imitation of the Department of New York. His successor at Fortress sweet, bird-like notes of that melodious instrument. A Monroe is not named. fine "Clarabella" and a brilliant "Hautboy" are added, by which the most delicate and pleasing contrasts of tone are secured for the execution of all necessary solos and

The whole is inclosed in an easy working swell arrangement; the action work is of the most perfect character, as to finish and the delicacy of touch with which the keys of both the manual and pedal organs respond to the will of

This instrument, which I have just had set up in our (Bennington Street) Hall, on my own personal responsi-bility, with the consent of the Official Board, of course, I consider a marked and splendid triumph of mechanical and musical skill on the part of the builder, WM. A. JOHNSON, Esq., of Westfield. His superior as a manu-facturer of church organs, whether you consider their artistical or mechanical merits. I do not believe can be found. Neither do I believe that the exceedingly reasonable terms in motion several days; where they had gone is not on which he manufactures can be equaled for the same quality of work.

Should my brethren conclude to purchase it, I make no sort of doubt that whenever they build their contemplated church edifice, this organ, though ranking as a small instrument, will be amply sufficient for every practical purnow stands. E. A. MANNING. East Boston, Jan. 1, 1863.

ACCIDENT AT NORTH SALEM.

There were drowned at North Salem, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862, Mr. Henry Newton, aged 31 years, Mary Duston, aged 11, and Hattie Hastings, aged 9. The two children were members of the M. E. Sunday School in this place. They were playing on the ice, and venturing on a weak place it broke, and precipitated them into the water. Mr. Newton, a member of the choir of the M. E. Church, lost his life in endeavoring to save them.

Rev. Mr. Manson, of Lawrence, preached the funeral sermon, Jan. 1st, from the text, "There is but a step W. H. THOMAS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. C. W. Blackman, of Island Church, Portland, pleased. The pastor and family were not forgotten. On destination, however, is not known. These movements New Year's Eve they gathered at the parsonage, and of the rebels, taken in connection with the report that after enjoying a very pleasant interview the friends re- Gen. Burnside has sent out a large reconnoitering expetired, leaving in the hands of the pastor thirty-eight dol- dition, and that the pontoons have been sent away, would lars, besides other valuable articles. May the Lord bless seem to indicate that Gen. Lee expects a movement on them all with the rich blessings of his grace.

"There is a good degree of interest in our religious

Burnham and Troy. To such as prove faithful to the gird on the armor, and be marching along."

Seabrook, N. H .- The Methodist Church at Seabrook, N. H., has recently undergone extensive repairs and improvements, at a cost of about \$1500.

East Boston .- We are glad to hear that the Meridian Street Church, East Boston, are enjoying a gracious revival of religion, there having been several conversions, and the good work is still going on. We understand that Rev. John Allen, of Maine, is now laboring with the people, in time to witness and give his aid to the good

A Modern Fish .- Rev. M. L. Scudder, of Hempstead, L. I., received a unique present on Christmas evening. had often in angling taken various kinds of fish in the day Tuesday skirmishes and reconnoisances took place,

terly for January, 1863, gives statistics of the denomination in the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Jamaica, which foot up as follows: Churches, 2,884, ministers, 2,643, (of whom 904 are pastors, 861 stated supplies, 215 not specified, and 663 not in service) church members, 261,474, of whom 33,535 are absent. (increase, 2.858) Sabbath School scholars,

Baptists.-The Baptist Almanac for 1862 gives, as the statistics of the denomination in the United States, 788 associations, 12,648 churches, 8,018 ordained ministers, 1,089,576 members. In the British Provinces and West India Islands are 18 associations, 714 churches, 463 min-

Children .- Out of 800 scholars in the Public Schools of vass, that 671 do not use profane language. In the same city, a neat and substantial edifice has been erected for the mission Sabbath School, at a cost of \$600.

Methodism in England .- The London Watchman and instead of five pence as heretofore. It is published, and also the Recorder, by a number of gentlemen who have reported Bragg was killed Saturday. subscribed for shares in the paper, of twenty-five pounds

Panama.-The Chaplain of the U.S. Ship Lancaster, writing under date of Oct. 30th, to the Editor of the Evangel in San Francisco, California, says: "I preach every Sunday night in Panama. Last week, on Sunday, I exchanged with the Chaplain at Aspinwall. The Panama Railroad Company is about erecting at Aspinwall an elegant stone church, in gothic style, which will seat three hundred persons. Ground was broken on the 21st inst. This is an item worth putting in print, for that will be the first Protestant Church built in New Granada, where churches of all names, Catholic as well as Protestant, are put on the same footing."

Rev. James A. Dean, of Providence Conference, has lost another brother. Dr. Z. Thomas Dean died on Christmas Day, at Milan, Ohio, after a lingering illness. He was a graduate of the Wesleyan University, in the

Rev. Daniel Worth, Wesleyan Methodist, who was driven out of North Carolina, on account of his opposition to slavery, died at Newport, Iowa, Dec. 12. Rev. John Buzzell, of North Parsonsfield, Me., a Free

will Baptist preacher, aged 95, is said to have "renewed his youth," having a new growth of hair, new teeth, and new eyesight. Such wonderful things do happen.

Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, at latest accounts, were holding a protracted meeting at Leeds, England, in a public

Rev. H. S. White, of the Broadway Methodist Episco unteers, and will probably enter upon his duties before

Col. Bowler, of the 46th regiment, has returned to his nome in Westfield, sick with chills and fever. He reports his regiment in good health. S. G. Jarvis, of Claremont, Phinehas Spaulding,

Haverhill, O. W. Pierce, of Winchester, Jacob E. Stickney, of Lancaster, have lately been added to the list of Examining Surgeons in New Hampshire, by the Com-Ex-Governor Hicks, of Maryland, lately appointed

Senator, in the place of Hon. Mr. Pearce deceased, approves Emancipation and the President's Proclamation. foolish rumor that Secretary Seward is often intoxicated, arose from his tustom of having a gobiet of cold tea with his daily lunch, which he takes in his office, and that and, and sprung aleak off Cape Hatteras, in a gale, Dec. it really has no foundation whatever in truth. There is a 31, and sunk. It is said 2 officers and 38 men were lost. great tendency in some minds to slander men in authoriin that rule in the Methodist Discipline forbidding

ties of tone peculiarly rich and pleasing. The "Kerau- | Mr. Russell, the first correspondent of the London

Gen. John A. Dix, it is reported, has been assigned to

J. C. McLeod, who has just been elected to the Nor folk, Second, Congressional District, Va., is a native of Virginia, but not an F. F. V., he having started in life as

Mr. Hahn, Member of Congress elect from the First District of Louisiana, is of German descent, but has lived in Louisiana since his boyhood. Mr. Flanders, elected in the Second District, is a native of New Hampshire and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He has resided in New Orleans thirty years.

NEWS FROM THE WAR.

From the Army of Virginia .- An army letter of Dec Washington and Aquia Creek. The pontoons had been stated. A reconnoisance in force went out the 29th

ult. At the present date, Jan. 3, it has not been heard from. It is understood that the rebels have extended their lines westward to Culpepper Court House. In the meantime they are strengthening their works in the rear of Fredericksburg. Culpepper Court House is between pose in even a much larger room than that in which it sixty and seventy miles southwest of Washington, south of the Rappahannock, and eleven miles from it. It will be remembered that a railroad runs southwest from Alexandria, through Bull Run, Manassas Junction, Catlett's Station, Warrenton Junction, and other places, and across the Rappahannock River at Rappahannock Station; thence through Culpepper and Orange Counties to the Virginia Central Railroad. Rappahannock Station is up the river about thirty miles further than Fredericks burg. Dec. 31, intelligence was brought to Col. Wyndham that the rebels were rebuilding the bridge across the Rappahannock at that station. He immediately ordered Col. Richmond, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, to make a reconnoisance to ascertain the fact. Col. Richmond refused to obey the order upon the ground of informality and the want of rations. He was then directed to repor in person, which he did, but conducted himself so inso lently as to elicit from Col. Wyndham the epithet of "coward." Col. Richmond will be summarily dismissed from the service. The rebels rebuilt the bridge, and a writes : "This church has sprung into existence within a train passed over it and proceeded thirteen miles north of few years, on Peak's Island. Though a small society, it the river, as far as Catlett's Station. If Col. Richmond is a progressive one. On Christmas Eve the meeting- had obeyed the order given him, he would have been able house was crowded with persons who came to hear the to prevent the reconstruction of the bridge. The rebels children speak and sing, and also to view and receive have been removing heavy guns, and it is believed that a presents from the Christmas Tree that was well laden considerable portion of Gen. Lee's army has moved from with fruit pleasant to behold. All seemed to be highly its late position and gone up the Rappahannock. Its

his left flank. From Kentucky .- The guerrilla Morgan has be meetings, and we hope to see many souls coming to ing about in the vicinity of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad doing some damage, but he was attacked and Rev. H. P. Blood, of Unity, Me., writes: "Good Her- defeated Jan. 1st, by Col. Hoskins, who captured 60 of ald of Zion, say to all, God is reviving his work, and souls Morgan's force, together with their caissons, ammunition are rallying to the defense of the cross in Thorndike, wagons and provisions. Morgan retreated south, toward Tennessee. Gen. Carter, of Tennessee, left Richmond, end of the war, victory and the crown are sure. 'Then Ky., more than two weeks since, moving in the direction of Knoxville. This expedition was strong enough to capture Knoxville, and it is thought probable that place is now in Federal hands. Dec. 28, 250 men of the 6th and 10th Kentucky cavalry surprised 350 rebels in Campbell County, Tenn., killing 30, wounding 17, and capturing 51 without the loss of a man. All their camp equipage was burned, and 80 horses and a large amount of arms captured. A similar feat was performed by another expedition. Rebel papers of Jan. 1 state that a serious

break has been made in the East Tennessee Railroad. work. Several other of our churches in Boston and From the Department of the Cumberland .- Friday, Dec. 26, Gen. Rosecrans started from Nashville, Tenn., on his southward march. Skirmishes were continually taking place, the enemy contesting every foot of ground, until The Superintendent, W. C. Rushmore, Esq , said that Tuesday morning, when Gen. Rosecrans arrived in front when the Saviour wanted money to pay taxes, he sent of Murfreesboro'-west side. Between him and the town Peter fishing to get it; and he thought that at this time, was Stone River, which flows north to the Cumberland. when the decree had gone out that all the people should | The enemy was strongly posted with artillery on the west be taxed, Bro. S. would need something to pay his taxes, bank of the river—the same side Rosecrans was on—but his flanks were on the opposite side, resting on Murfree to contain a piece of paper—the representative of money boro'. Gen. Rosecrans had 45,000 men and 100 pieces

brook or open sea, but he had never yet caught one but no battle. Gen. Rosecrans has four Maj. Generals, in a church, nor one so valuable as that he had then corps commanders; they were disposed as follows: Gen. McCook on the right, Gen. Thomas the centre, General Crittenden the left and Gen. Rousseau the reserve. The battle commenced at daybreak Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, on the right, where the enemy had massed his menced on the left. Meantime the right was driven back by the enemy, and the battle was approaching the centre. After personally giving the order of battle on the left, Gen. Rosecrans dashed to the right into the hottest of the battle, the troops rallied, a great shout went up, the bateries opened with terrible effect, and the enemy was driven back a mile towards their first position. Soon the enemy burst upon our centre with fearful power, our line was netrated and broken, but Gen. Rousseau's reserves gallantly filled the breach and drove the enemy to their former position in a thicket of cedar. Thus the battle raged for eleven hours, and at night the rebels occupied the field. The battle was renewed Thursday, Jan. 1, and Adrian, Mich., it is found, as the result of a careful canand holding the east side, driving the enemy before them. The right then occupied the same position as before the first battle. Our latest advices are to Jan. 3. The enemy was then said to be withdrawing across the river. Wesleyan Advertiser is now sold for three pence a number | Gen. Sill, of McCook's corps, was killed. Richmond papers confess the loss of the rebel Gen. Rains, and it is

From the Southwest .- The report that Gen. Grant has each. A new weekly paper entitled The Wesleyan Spec- fallen back to the north side of the Tallahatchie is confirmed. It is supposed he will make Memphis his base

> ompanying Gen. Sherman's expedition had gone up the Yazoo River. Twenty miles from its mouth a cannonading took place between the gunboats and a rebel battery; the Benton was struck 16 times. Gen. Sherman's forces were to debark up the Yazoo and march to near Vicksburg. The mouth of the Yazoo is 12 miles above Vicksburg. A New Orleans paper says the lower fleet ommenced shelling Port Hudson, above Baton Rouge,

Gen. Sherman debarked 10 miles up the Yazoo, Satur day, Dec. 27, soon met the enemy, fought five hours, drove them across two bayous in the rear of Vicksburg bridged the bayous, crossed Sunday morning in the face of the enemy and carried some of their intrenchments by storm. General Banks and Admiral Farragut were expected from below, but had not then arrived.

From the Army of the Frontier .- Generals Blunt and Herron, with a force of about 6,000 men, left the vicinity of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and marched 45 miles south to Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, without stopping. The march commenced Saturday, Dec. 27, and Sur morning at daybreak the cavalry and artillery, numbering 2,000 men, pushed on ahead of the infantry, and on the way they encountered some regiments of rebel cavalry. seven killed and many wounded on the field. Our loss was nine killed and but few wounded. Our forces immediately followed the flying rebels to Van Buren, where a splendid charge was made, led by Generals Blunt and pal Church, Providence, has been appointed and commissioned Chaplain of the 5th Rhode Island Regiment Vol. steamers and escaped to the other side of the river. Blunt took three steamboats, some camp equipage and 100 prisoners. General Curtis says the march of 45 miles, with arms and service, over the Boston Mountains and through the deep mud of the valley, was a most callant and arduous affair. Tuesday, the 30th, the army left Van Buren. When they came away a general conflagration was in progress. Many deserters came into our lines, who report that two regiments of Missourians time after, taking their arms with them. Two regiments Texans also stacked their arms and started for home. A regiment of cavalry was sent in pursuit, but instead of

> The Monitor Lost .- The Monitor was one in a fleet of vessels bound South. She was in tow of the Rhode Isl-

arresting, they joined the runaways.

tendency in some minds to slander men in authority, and there is sound philosophy as well as Christianity in that rule in the Methodist Discipline forbidding "speaking evil of magistrates or ministers."

Rev. E. Chenery, M. D., has been prevented from joining his regiment at New Orleans, as Surgeon, by the severe illness of himself and family. All the family are now recovering their health.

General Butler and wife stopped in New York, Jan. 1, and the mext day left for Washington.

Large Hotel.—The Lindell Hotel, at St. Louis, is finished and is the largest in the world. It is equivalent to eight stories high, contains 515 rooms, 21 parlors, 27 acres of flooring, 33 miles of bell wire, 9 1.2 miles of base-board, 12 miles of gas, steam and water pipe, 1 1-2 miles of 1,980 yards of hall, 810 windows, and 14,000 feet of painted imitation of cornice. The number of bricks in the building is 8,000,000. In the basement there is a railroad running the entire length for the transportation of heavy articles, and above are two steam elevators for lifting fuel and baggage from the ground to the floors above.

Woburn .- An attempt was made by some incendiaries burn the Methodist chapel in Woburn, on Monday night of last week. The fire was discovered by the neigh-

the gun. There are none of the ordinary appliances for firing a cannon attached to it. The gun will be within, and although in firing will protrude through the port-hole, a porch or portico covers its muzzle. In connection with this it may be stated that during the past summer experiments have been tried in East Boston of firing cannon in water, the muzzle only being exposed.

Thayer, T J True, T B Tupper, D P Thompson, E A Thomas J. P Tourtelott, J Thurston, C H Titus.

J Vantine, N Vittum.

J Vantine, N Vittum.

J Whera (we credit you to 1864), A Witherspoon, S Y Wallete, G P Warner, B H Waters, L Weldon, J W Woodard, N W Wilder, O R Wilson, I Wentworth, H W Worthen, O Wilson, J M Wortester, J W Willett 2, N White, M Wiley, L White, D Waterhouse, C Watson, N Webb. within, and although in firing will protrude through After passing through 30 feet of water, the ball peneated several thicknesses of plank. It is suggested that the entrance of our gunboats, and that if our foreign friends will but have a little patience, they will ascertain that the new "Monitors" are troublesome customers.

Composition of Gen. Banks' Expedition .- On the 4th of December fourteen steamers under the convoy of the gunboat Augusta, left Hampton Roads. This part of expedition has 10,000 troops. On the same day res, left New York. The number of troops in this part of the expedition we have not seen stated. The exedition had ample equipments for river expeditions. It as one light battery of six pieces, which fires balls a

Interest-Bearing Notes .- The bankers are said to have ch confidence in Mr. Chase's proposition to issue 3-65 onds, making them a legal tender. It is the opinion hat it would be safe to issue \$500,000,000 of these bonds. The interest at 3.65 per cent., which would be paid in ecie, would be nearly equal to 5 per cent. in currency, and it is believed that banks, as well as individuals in all parts of the country, would hoard vast sums of the curency, so that it would not largely increase the volume of

chools with 256 pupils, now, eighteen months later ambers 1,123 schools with 16,387 pupils. In the Gov mment of Simbirsk the number of schools rose during the same period from 20 to 277, of pupils from 375 to 4,192; in Podolia, from 306 to 1,288 schools, and 14,596

Ravages of Whisky .- The correspondent of the Cin soldier, and it is a pity it cannot be kept from the officer.

Spain and the Slave Trade.-It appears that the Span-

ish Government are about to send nine steamers to Cuba, suppress the slave trade. During the late administra een warned upon the subject.

Moravian Missions .- The Moravians have in various

A soldier writing from Key West says the negroes were

isks 2 per cent., for vessels in the track of the Alabama.

med convoy.

pointment to West Point.

ctive party in England, which favors the United States

L E Perkins, J Peterson, R Plumer, L W Prescott, R Parsons, D C Prescott, A Palmer, J N Peckens, J G Pingree, Geo Page, Mrs G G Phelps, C A Plumer, J B Perry, I Parks, A Prince, O Parker, H Palne, J C Perry, N P Philbrook, E Pritham, C B Piper, C A Parker, E Pettengill.
G W Quereau, S Quimby.
J L Robinson, P Rowell, I Rulofson, W J Robinson, S W Russell, W m Reed, H Ripley, J N Robinson, P Richardson, Mrs H Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P P Ray, W P Ray, W N Richardson.

If submarine batteries should prove a success they would make it decidedly unsafe for hostile ships to enter arbors where they were used, especially when confined

ttle larger than a rifle with surprising accuracy; and it said with such rapidity that one gun will fire as fast as regiment of infantry, thus making the battery of six ans equal to a brigade of infantry. These guns are a new invention, and this battery is the first one manufacared. The expedition is also furnished with stout boats ounting howitzers in the bow, and are also furnished rith carriages, so that the guns can be taken on shore

Missouri Legislature.-The Legislature met Dec. 29. It organized by electing all emancipation officers in both anches. There is a general impression that Congress ould lead off in the emancipation movement by tenlering compensation. The Governor, in his message, says he has long been convinced that the material inter ests of Missouri would be advanced by substituting free r slave labor, and recommends a plan by which the ldren of slaves, born after the passage of the act, shall free, but remain under the control of their owners till hey have arrived at a certain age, the owners to be comnsated for the diminished value of slave mothers after hey are thus rendered capable of bearing free children.

Effects of Emancipation in Russia.—The Russian eman-ipation is already beginning to show good fruits. The lovernment of Toula, which formerly had 10 village

cinnati Times with Gen. Grant's army, says whisky has ade terrible ravages with the officers of that department. He could scarcely recognize many whom he saw a year them were so drunk during the battle of Corinth that they have very indistinct recollections of that event. Great pains is taken to keep liquor from the common

For Sick and Wounded Soldiers - The ladies of Con ord, N. H., held a fair, a short time since, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of that State. They ontinued the fair several evenings. The receipts were

The Suez Canal.-The bottom of the canal has been unk to the level of the sea, and now only requires being endered uniform to let the waters of the Mediterranean

tion this traffic assumed gigantic proportions, but the resent Captain General is opposed to it, and already two of the principal speculators in this inhuman business have

and the world 82 Mission Stations, 317 Missionaries, parts of the world 82 Mission Stations, 317 Missionaries, 21,275 Members and 78,501 persons under their pastoral

the best friends our soldiers have. Colored women would bring chickens, custards and similar delicacies to sick officers and soldiers, and refuse to take money therefor.

The New York Express states that most of the marine surance companies in that city have advanced the war Prof. Winchell, State Geologist of Michigan, reports

The California steamers are to be attended by a

ganized a State Colonization Society to settle Florida, as soon as the Government can make arrangements for them. They pledge themselves to raise cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, &c.

The romantic story about General Burnside being a ailor's apprentice is a canard. Burnside's father was an nfluential man; the son was assisting his father in the Clerk's office of Union County, Ind., at the time of his

The President has signed the bill admitting Western Virginia, it is therefore a State.

The emancipation policy of the President has raised an

ott, A Adams, L B Andrus, B S Arey, J W H Ames 2, J W Adams, C M Alvord.

G W Bryant, E Benton, C W Blackmer, J Bunting, W Ballwin, C L Browning, Jos B Barnes, H P Blood, A B Russell, J Bates, W H Brainard, T H Balley, P Bennet, P E Brown, J Baker, Mrs M B Burgess, B K Barnard, W D Bridge, B C Blackwood, J M Buckley, W A Bryant, O S Butter, L B Bates, S H Beale, Wm Blake, L D Brown, C H Boles, D C Babocek (All right), G W Browns, G W Bugbee, I B Bigelow.

W A Braman, L S Bolton, J K Bourne, J T Benton, E B Bradford, M C Bullar-, D Boynton, G D Browne, M W Barnes, B B Byrne, B C Blackwood, A Baylies, R H Barnes, S O Browne, J Brackett, E P Billiugs, W D Bridge, E Benton, R Bates.

S Jordan, H T Jones, S Jackson, G Johnson, W Joy, J Jones.
L S Kinsley, F A Kilbura, J E King, L S Kinsley, F A Kilbura, J E King, F Knowiton, W E Kinnleut, P King.
B B Latimer, L Leonard, M Lakin, S Lord, W Livesey, I
Lord, S B Lowell, S B Leonard, J S Little, A B Lovewell, W
Livesey, D Lytle, N G Lippitt, A B Lovewell, E A Lyon, W

ight of last week. The fire was discovered by some for the attempt.

"What is it?"—The submarine battery bearing this name was recently launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y. It is a huge box, having an internal diameter of about 24 feet, and looks much like a turret inside. Its armament is a gun of the strangest aspect imaginable, and seems capable of discharging 60 pounds of shot. It is made of brass, or composition, and its breech and muzsle rest on a frame or pedestal of the same material There are none of the ordinary appliances.

There are none of the ordinary appliances.

Rassell, Wm Reed, H Ripley, J N Rounason, W S Rest H Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P P Ray, W P Ray, W N Richardson.

N S Spaulding, C C Stearns, A T Sir, J F Sheffield, F Searns, J L Stubbs, E S Stanley, N P Selee, Jos Smith, S Stubbs, E S Stanley, N P Selee, Jos Smith, A Soule, S B Smith, T E Sanford, M Sherman, W H Strout, S Soule, S B Smith, T E Sanford, M Sherman, W H Strout, S Selfield, E S Stanley, N P Stewers, G D Strout, C W Spofford.

The Trackell, Wm Reed, H Ripley, J N Rounason, M Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P P Ray, W P Ray, W R Rest, M Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P P Ray, W P Ray, W Rest, M Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P P Ray, W P Ray, W R Rest, M Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P P Ray, W P Ray, W Rest, M Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P P Ray, W P Ray, W Rest, M Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P P Ray, W P Ray, W Rest, M Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P Ray, W P Ray, W Rest, M Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P P Ray, W P Ray, W Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P Ray, W Rest, M Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P P Ray, W P Ray, W Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P Ray, W Rest, M Rest Roberts, S W Russell, A Roundy, P P Ray, W P Ray, W Rest Roberts, S Russell, Roundy, P Ray, W Rest Robert

CALENDAR FOR 1863. r s s in s de

DI Des	Sun	Mon	Tue	We	Thu	Fri	Satu		Sund	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Frid	Satu
Jan.	11 18 25	19	13 20	14	1 8 15 22 29	16 23	10 17	July.	19	13 20	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	23	3 10 17 24 31	1
Feb.	1 8 15 22	9	17	11	5 12 19 26	20	14 21	Aug.	9 16 23	10 17	11 18 25	19	20	7 14 21 28	
Mar.	1 8 15 22 29	16	10 17 24	11 18	12	13 20	14 21	Sept.	6 13 20	7 14 21		23	10 17	11 18 25	19
April.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	14 21		16 23	3 10 17 24	18 25	Oct.	4 11 18	5 12 19	53	7 14 21	22	23	2
May.	3 10 17 24 31		19	20	21	22	16 23	Nov.	1 8 15 22	2 9 16	3 10 17	4 11 18	5 12 19	6 13	14 21
June.	7 14 21		$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 23 \end{array}$	17	11 18 25	12 19	6 13 20 27	Dec.	6 13 20	7. 14 21	1 8 15 22 29	16 23	24	11 18 25	12 19 26

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY

Letters Received from Dec. 27 to Jan. 3.

G S Alexander 2—J C Allen—B S Arey—J W Adams—C F Allen—A P Aikin 2—W R Burnham—D C Babcock—Geo W Bartlett—D W Baldwin—L W Blood—Robert Bost—S R Balley—G W Brewster—C L Browning—John Bunting—A G Bowker—Balley & Noyes—G N Bryant—A G Button—G H Bickford—E Benton—E Bryant—A Berry—C Brown—I B Bigelow—H B Burgess—I G Bidweil—C C Childs—J W Case—G W H Clarke—G M Clark—N D Center—J M Clark 2—W O Cady—T A Crane—A Church—A L Cooper—I S Cushman—J M Caldwell—G M Carpenter Jr—B Cox—E Chenery—J Cooper—S H Colburn—A J Church—L E Dunham—E Davies — R E Danforth 2—R Donkersley—C U Dunning—L D Davis R F Dixon—S Dean—J W Edgarton—N W Everett—M D Earl—H Eastman—E Fenno—C Fairbanks—C Fales—E M Frohook—P N Granger—N D George—Geo F Gavitt—R Gage A C Godfrey—A Gardner—M M Gifford—J M Howos—A P Hatch—J A Hathform—A Holden—L J Hall—Z S Haynes —G N Hamlen—K Hadley—C Hawkins—R Harcourt—J Hall—P Higgins—C H Hanaford—S A Hood—John H Hillman—S Jackson—J A Jenkins—John L Kelley—J D King—J S Little—John H Lane—I Le Baron—I Lord—S Leader—E R Lothrop—N G Lippitt—I H McCarty—W W Marsh—W McK. Bray—M I Moury—J McMilla—M L Manchester—N Marsh—F C Newell—G S Noyos—J Porter—A O Pott—Geo Peirson—F H Putnam—W Page—R C Pingree—J I Perry—W J Fonfret—M M Parkhurst—A Palmer—N P Philbrook—A L Pratt —S Quimby—W J Robinson—A B Russell—D B Raudall—SW H Stetson—J S Spinney—W H Strout—J F Sheffield—C N Stowers—S L Sbley—J A Sharburn—D J Smith—S Spencer—N P Sclee—F Sears—G A Silfverston—N W Stratton—W S Studey—M Spencer—H P Satchwell—E J Soot—C C Thorno Geo C Thomas—E H Trathoo—T B Treadwell—T J True—A C Traffon—F I Upham—C C Whitney—D Wells—W J Wood—L Wentworth—H W W Orthen—P Wood—J M Clark.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. Letters Received from Dec. 27 to Jan. 3.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Motices. HERALD CALENDAR. Preachers' Meeting, at Sandwich, Ms., Jan. 12-14. Preachers' Meeting, at Clinton, Mass., Jan. 13, 14. Preachers' Meeting, at Heath, Mass., Jan. 13, 14. 'reachers' Meeting, at Auburn, Me., Jan. 26-28. Prenchers' Meeting, at N. Haverhill, N. H., Jan. 26-28. Preachers' Meeting, at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 27, 28. Preachers' Meeting, at N. Charlestown, N. H., Jan. 27-29. Preachers' Meeting, at Newmarket, N. H., Feb. 4, 5. Preachers' Meeting, at Broadway Church, Providence, Feb.

ary-Westboro', 4; Grafton, 10, 11; New England VII

NEPONSET.—There will be a Sunday School Exhibition and Collation, next Thursday eve'g, at Woods' Hall, Neponset, to aid the ladies in furnishing the new Methodist Church in that illage. It is hoped the friends from shroad will come once more and help them. Warmed cars leave Boston, corner State and Broad Sts., at a quarter past each hour, and return immediately at the close of the entertainment.

Thekets, including Supper. 26 cents.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The friends of Temperan fSuffolk County will meet to consult, at the State Temperan nee Committee Rooms, 11 Cornhill, on Monday, Jan. 12.

PORTLAND DISTRICT.—The preachers, traveling and local, on Portland District, will meet in association at Kennebunkport, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continue until Thursday noon.

Preaching, Tuesday Evening—Caleb Fuller.
Preaching, Wednesday Evening—H B Abbott.
Essays: Show the Difference between Regeneration and Entire Sanctification—S. R. Bailey and C. C. Cone; The Personality of the Devil—A. F. Barnard and S. Ranks; Is it Justifiable in a Minister to allow persons to remain in Society who are known to be wilful violators of Discipline?—N. D. Center, Afirmative; Juo. Caldwell, Negative; Have Camp Meetings as now conducted ceased to be a power for good in the Church?—Affrmative, Geo. Hoit; B. Lufkin, Negative; Exgesis: Levitious xxv. 45, 46—Wm. R. Clark, U. Rideout, Oliver M. Cousins, C. A. King.
Brethren, whether local or traveling, are desired to present the sketch of a sermon preached within the last month. Essays, &c., subject to criticism by members of the Association.
From 2 to 3, P. M. of Tuesday, Jan. 27, Class Meeting, conducted by C. C. Cone.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—On Christmas Eve, eighty-five of the brethren, sisters and friends of Naples charge, made themselves quite familiar at the parsonage. A table was spread and furnished by their own hands, which called the friends together to be refreshed physically, meutally and socially. The evening was spent pleasantly, and we trust profitably, in social converse and singing. Much credit is due the entire assembly, and especially the younger portion, for the harmony and quietude which prevailed. About 9 o'clock, a hymn was sung commencing, "Thou Great Instructor, lest we stray;" after which one of the brethren placed in possession of the pastor and his family, \$33.85 in money, and \$49.15 in useful articles. A few remarks were made, and prayer offered by the pastor, when all retired, saying, "This has been the best visit we've had at the parsonage." Permit the pastor and his wife, most gratefully to acknowledge these tokens of kindness, and crave upon our benefactors the blessing of Him whose eye never escapes their wants.

G. F. Cobb.

Marriages.

town to Miss Mary J. Cunningham, of Edgecomb; Jan. 1, Mr. Llewellyn Dunter, of Westport, to Miss Alice D. Jewett, of Georgetown.

At the Methodist Parsonage in Rockport, Me., Dec. 25, by Rev. G. G. Winslow, Mr. Carter N. Payson, Principal Muslician of 19th Regiment Maine Volunteers, to Miss Josephine L. Dillingham, both of K.

In Tuftonboro'. N. H., on Christmas Eve, by Rev. John English, Mr. William P. Drew, merchant, to Miss Augusta M. Canney, all of Tuftonboro'.

In North Charlestown, N. H., Nov. 27, by Rev. A. C. Dutton Mr. Tolmant Fifield, of Claremont, to Miss Fannie A. Farnsworth, of North Charlestown; also, by the same, Jan. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George H. Powers to Miss Lorane S. Hubbard, both of Charlestown.

In North Haverhill, N. H., Dec. 20, by Rev. Geo. S. Noyes, Mr. Henry H. Cleasby, of Warren, to Miss Abde H. Clark, of Wentworth. of Wentworth.

In Great Falls, N. H., Nov, 24, by Rev. C. M. Dinsmore,
Mr. William Lord to Miss Eleanor Morrill, both of Lowell,
Mass.; also, Dees 18, Mr. Samuel S. Wentworth, M. D., to
Miss Margery E. Jones, both of Great Falls; also, Dee. 22,
Mr. Phiness A. Ricker to Miss Lucy M. Smith, both of Great
Falls; also, Dec. 29, Mr. John Conner to Miss Lydia Goodwin, both of Rollinsford.

In Worcester, Dec. 26, Willietta, daughter of Rev. J. W. and Martha J. Dadmun, aged 12 years, 6 days.

In Tremont, Me., Nov. 10, John Tyler Murphy, aged 21 years, 1 month, 19 days; Dec. 14, George Murphy, aged 62.

At Hodgdon's Mills, Me., Dec. 24, of diptheris, Annie Luella, youngest daughter of Rev. E. and H. A. Chenery, aged 2 years and 10 months. "So early blessed."

Sheep—Sales of lots \$2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 3.62 and 3.88. Shoats—None offered.

Shoats—None offered.

Fat Hogs—4; and 4;c; corn fed 5c.

Hides, 8c. Calf Skins, 12;c. Tallow, 8c. Pelts, \$1.75 @ 2. BETAIL PRICE. PROVISIONS—P h.
Lump Butter, in tubs, 23 @ 25 depth of the peck and th 114 124 Dried Apples, & b. 08 Shellbarks, qt, 10 Chestmats, & qt, 12 Pears, Cooking, pk, 12 Pears, Cooking, pk, 13 Do. do. best, 14 Do. do. best, 15 Pears, Salada Grapes, 15 Apples 15

Extra,

POULTRY.
Chickens, # ib,
Turkeys, b,
Ducks, pair,
Geese, # b,
Woodcock, each,
Qualis, doz,
Partridges, each,
Yenison,
Smoked Tongues,
each

POULTRY.

10 @ 15
W b,
Black Hamburg Gra
W b,
Black Hamburg Gra
W b,
W b,
Catawba Grapes,
W b,
Apples, peck,
Oranges, doz,
Partridges, each,
Yenison,
Smoked Tongues,
each

POULTRY.

10 @ 15
W b,
Catawba Grapes,
W b,
Apples, peck,
Oranges, doz,
Partridges, each,
Yenison,
Smoked Tongues,
each

Pool, Tomatoes,
Green Corn do,
Green Corn do,
Do. Peas do, P b, WHOLESALE PRICE.

WHOLESALE PRICE.

| BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. | Mess Beef, \$\psi\$ bbl., | &c. | St. Louis, | 0 00 @ 0 00. | Navy Moss, bbl., 13 25 @ 13 50. | No. 1 do, | 10 00 @ 11 00. | Navy Moss, bbl., 13 25 @ 13 50. | No. 1 do, | 10 00 @ 11 00. | Pork, Boston extra clear | \$\psi\$ bbl., | @16 00. | Boston No. 2, bbl., | @15 00. | Boston No. 2, bbl., | @15 00. | Boston No. 2, bbl., | @15 00. | Ohio extra clear, | @15 00. | Ohio extra clear, | @15 00. | Ohio extra clear, | @15 00. | Ohio Mess, | 13 25 @ 00 00. | Ohio Mess, | 13 25 @ 00 00. | Rye Flour, | 5 00 @ 6 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do., | 10 50 @ 11 00. | Ohio Leaf, do.,

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, in tubs, 20 00 @25 00 92 do, 15 00 @20 00 Edges, best, per ton, 9 00 @12 00 eggs 00 diddlings, 28 gg 3 Butter, 10 00 @25 00 Shall Butter, 10 tubs, 20 00 @25 00 Fine Feeu, 2d do, 2d do, 15 00 @20 00 Fine Feeu, 2d do, 2

es, @ 1 25 Rio Grande, 2 50 @ 0 00 Bu

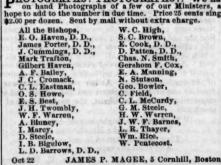
cickles, bbl, 6 50 @ 7 50 Oak, Calf Skins, # lb.-Calf Skins, # lb. n, 00 @ 12 r, Western, 10 @ 12 Rockland, cask, Fowl Meadow, 4 00 @ 4 50

Advertisements.

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an, each 40 cents. Flutist's Gems, 11 numbers, each 50 cent Julien Coll. of Music, 60 cents. The Portfolio, a collectio of Music, in 7 Nos., each 35 cents. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street.



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PEDAL SUB-BASS HARMONIUMS, made and sold by the Manufacturers. It is arranged with two manuals or banks or Keys, the lowest set running an octave higher than the other, and may be used separately, and thus get in one case two distinct instruments; or, by the use of the coupler, the two banks of keys may be played at the same time by use of the front set only. This, connected with the Sub-Bass, will produce the effect of a large organ, and is sufficiently heavy to fill a hones that seats from 1000 to 1500 persons.

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effect of a large organ, and is sumciently heavy to fill a house that seats from 1000 to 1500 persons.

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In youngest daughter of Rev. E. and H. A. Chenery, aged 2 years and 10 months. "So early blessed."

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Broken Bronze or Composition Bells received in exchange,
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Oct 8

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Dec 24

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to those who suffer pains, instantly, on its a nally or by its administration internally, and

We say that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the We say that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the most elegant and powerful medicine known in the world. This is not boasting; iry it, if you feel sceptical, and be convinced. It combines in its composition the properties of a diffusive stimulant, an Antiseptic, a mild but effective Astringent, and a direct power over the nerves, neither narcotic nor anodine, that relieves pain, in a manner peculiar to itself, and for which we have no word in the English language exactly to express its action. The French call it Soulagement. So much for its internal administration. When amplied avernally, it will be

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MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the
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Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of
Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the

Eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
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Three to four bottles are warranted to cure Sait-Rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

BOXBURY, MASS.

DEAR MADAM:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most exercicating disease to an affectionate mother, NUR-SING SORE MOUTH.

Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its matural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to caim and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household. In the more advanced stages of CANKER, it extends to the stomach, causing

CANKER,
it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and creating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your family. Your stomach is

the cares of your family.

Your stomach is

RAW AND INFLAMED,
your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds,
and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonlous find of the canker cats it
up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow
or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and fiabby, and the fibres of
your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of diseases
which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to
CURE:

Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine
and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you retire,
irregularity of the bowls, and also, that most excruciating of
diseases, the

PILES.

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this diseases, and pining away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An onnee of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the try than the pound of cure." In the good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do you any injury. good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do you any injury.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful.—As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Yours truly, DONALD KENNEDY.

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From Emery Edes, a well known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAFARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, PUSTULES, ULCERS, SORES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN. From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of you sansarkall.La. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her cars, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for some months." unable to cure until we tried your Saisaparatilla. She has been well for some months."

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From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murvay & Co., manufacturers of Enameled papers in Nashua N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my feathers, and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparalla. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the 5m shooth as any-body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a done. It to your Sarsaparalla."

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ERYSIPELAS-GENERAL DEBILITY-PURIFY THE BLOOD. From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. Y.
"DR AYER. I seldom fail to remove Exuptions and Scrof

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SORE EYES.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Penn.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forchead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skillful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried everything else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the fodde of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

SYPHILIS AND MERCURIAL DISEASE.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missour

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual ret
the secondary symptoms of Syphilis and for Syphilis
than any other we possess. The profession are ind
you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. Fronch, M. D. rou for some of the best medicines we have,"

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lauerence,
Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of
Massachusetts.

'DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your EARSAPAIILLA an excellent remedy for Spyhiits, both of the primary
and secondary type, and effectual in some cases that were too
bstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we
an employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful
Iterative is required."

RILLA, the akulful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill,
of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative
in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhaza, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the
scropilous disthesis, have yielded to it, and there are a
few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local
treatment." A lady unwilling to allow the publication of her name

WHY SUFFER WITH SICK HEADACHE When one dose of DR. MACOMBER'S SICK HEADACHE AND ANTIBILIOUS REMEDY, if taken on the first appearance of the symptoms, will give Beller in Thirty Minutes! Ing Omce for \$10.

LOWE'S INPROVED PRINTING PRESSES ARE THE MEET, cheapest, most disrable portable Card and Job Presses ever made, and have been awarded Diplomas and Silver Medials. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit, by printing for yourself or your neighbors. Many persons are saving and miking money by using one at their homes or pleons of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any case of business.

Poetry.

THE DOOMED MAN'S STORY.

BY CHISLON. Tis sad, I know, but stay and hear Once I, like you, was full of cheer,

I found it but an easy grade Down to the lowest haunts of shame; I scorned my mother when she prayed, And seared my honor and my name

Poor mother! she is sleeping low. Where sorrow cannot leave its trace Would God that I could banish now, The haunting vision of her face! She told me of their inward peace

Whose feet the paths of virtue sought, 1-foolish youth-despised her words, And every precept act at nought. The giddy-crowd soon won my love, The brilliant hall—the gay salcon—

The downward way I careless walked, To reach the end, alas ! how soon ! See me to-day .- These prison bolts Are nothing to the sting within

To-morrow, and the gathered crowd
Willsgaze on me with curious eye,
As from these parrow prison walls
For deepest crimes I go to die:
Beware, ye careless, of your steps,

Check the first thought that leads astray; God grant that you may never stand-Where—all alone—I stand to-day! Norton, Mass., 1862.

> For Zion's Herald WORLD OF LIGHT. BY CATE H. MEFF.

Far beyond the waves of the azure sky, As they rise and fall in light, Ever varying clouds, there is said to lie

They say there's no pain, no sorrow there No bitter parting tear; And friends are always near

No night e'er darkens those glorious plains Is needed no sun nor moon, But the holy light unchanged remains More clear than the light of noon. The glory which fills that blest abode,

Emanates from the holy Lamb, And music around the throne of God

The "River of Life" flows through That land, and flowers of immortal birth Catch the gently falling dew. There are forms in robes of dazzling white,

With gauze-like, airy wings; They have harps of gold, and with fingers light They touch the quivering strings. Among them are those we cherished here

Who have passed on long before: We shall clasp their hands with no shade of fear When we meet on that "shining shore."

Where sorrows fall thick and fast; Let the banner of faith be wide unfurled, And that sphere shall be ours at last. Parkman, Nov. 30, 1862.

NO HISS.

Spanish writer calls the English a nation of serpents b ecause they his so in their speech. The following is s hort poem without the letter 8. :

" O! come to-night; for naught can charm The weary time when thou'rt away. O'er bower and hall bee The heather-bell hath mildly flung, From off her fairy leaf, the bright And diamond dew-drop that had hung Upon that leaf-a gem of light. Then come, love, come!

"To-night the liquid wave hath not, Illumined by the moonlit beam Playing upon the lake beneath. Like frolic in an autumn dream-The liquid wave bath not, to-night, In all her moon-lit pride, a fair Gift like to them that on thy lip Do breathe and laugh, and home it there Then come, love, come!

"To-night ! to-night ! my gentle one, The flower-bearing Amra tree Doth long with fragrant moan, to meet The love-lip of the honey-bee. But not the Amra tree can long To greet the bee at evening light. With half the deep, fond love I long To meet my Nama here to-night,

Sketches.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE

Louis Cornaro, an Italian, was born about the year 1466, and died in 1565. He was born a feeble, weakly child. As he grew up he "addicted himself to all kinds of intemperate living," and at the age of forty was about to die, his physicians having abandoned all hope of his restoration. By some means he was induced to make an effort to restore his health by restraining and regulating his immoderate appe-tites. To this end, he promptly laid down for his ob-servance a system of sober living, to which he steadi-ly adhered for sixty years, with the result of regaining his health, his fortune, and his social position, that of a nobleman. On two different occasions he was induced, by the solicitations of friends, to increase the amount of his daily food and drink by a few ounces, but on both he was thrown into a serious illness, and no argument thereafter could ever induce him to transcend his habits.

This is a most instructive and encouraging narration to those who, at the age of forry years, find themselves in ill health. Naturally of a weak constitution, further impaired by long years of dissolute and drunken habits, poor and degraded, he seemed to have everything to contend against; and yet, by resolute, persistent self-denial, he regained health, and wealth, and a high position in the councils of his country, eventually dying, without a sigh or pain, a hundred years old! It is instructive to know how these results were brought about, for doubtless they could be repeated an indefinite number of times by persons possessing the same elements of character, the most prominent of which were;

inent of which were;
A beroic self-denial.

Indomitable industry. Indomitable industry.

A genial nature.

The last item is more properly a result of that vigorous health which uniformly attends a temperate, busy life. The good-hearted Italian denied himself the ordinary pleasures of eating and drinking. He drank nothing but the mild wine of the country, three drank nothing but the mild wine of the country there. quarters of a pint daily, (twelve ounces or twenty four tablespoonfuls.) and ate three quarters of a pound of plain, solid food—such as bread, meats, veg-etables, and fruits. He was active, energetic, and inetables, and truts. He was active, energetic, and industrious. He went to work and became rich by agriculture. He possessed a generous nature. His heart was full of sympathy for others. Hence, when he became rich, he busied himself in improving the condition of those around him. In proof of which, he

"I was weakly at my birth, and of a very feebl "I was weakly at my birth, and of a very feeble constitution, which I further injured by great irregularities. Being convinced of my errors, I commenced by reforming myself as to those most burtful to me, and continued to shun disorderly courses until I acquired to perfect health which I now enjoy. I then regained the rank of noble in my native country, and by my own exertions have made myself rich. My wealth has been drawn from agriculture, a laudable occupation. At the same time I have incurred large expenses, but have never denied myself the enjoyexpenses, but have never denied myself the enjoy-ments and recreations which are suitable to the rank of a noble. Those expenditures were for building a shurch dedicated to God, and for the means of draining stagnant waters, and dissipating the unwholesome vapors and exhalations which existed around my villa, and rendered it impossible to rear children. Thus I have not only enriched myself, but have contributed to enrich numbers who were my agents and tenants. I have also used my means to

mote the liberal arts, and have expended thoupromote the liberal arts, and have expended thousands upon thousands of crowns in constructing
splendid edifices, and laying out beautiful gardens.
Have I not a right to term myself happy when I am
in the possession of the three blessings, health, nobility, and wealth, with the added consolation that the
latter has been acquired by the mast honorable of
pursuits, and used with a becoming liberality, especially as I have a good son-in-law attached to the
Court, and who has brought me three grand-children,
little angels in miniature?"—Hall's Journal of Health.

Ministerial.

REV. SANFORD BENTON. At the next session of the Providence Conference

when the presiding bishop shall ask the usual ques tion: "Who have died this year?" the first response will be: Sanford Benton.

Rev. S. Benton was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1807, and in that place was converted. He conse crated his early manhood to the service of God and the church. Conscious that a dispensation of the gospel was committed to him, he joined the New England Conference in 1830, and from that time al most without interruption prosecuted his ministerial labors. His first appointment was to the Easton and Bridgewater circuit, as colleague of the venerable George Pickering; after which he filled in their order the following "circuits and stations:" Needham, Harvard and Springfield circuits; Lynn (Woodend), New Bedford (4th Street), Northwest Bridgewater, Saugus and Manchester stations.

At this point the Providence Conference was se off from the New England, and became the sole field of his future ministry. His appointments were: Norwich Landing, New London (3 years), Greenville, Mystic Bridge, Warehouse Point, Warren, Taunton (1st Church), Edgartown, Cochesett, South Manchester and Thompsonville. Here he laid down his armor and finished his course, on the 25th of No-

The disease which terminated his life was thought to be congestion of the brain, which seizing him soon after retiring at the close of his Sabbath labors, struck him speechless, and in about thirty hours terminated his earthly career. As we stood around his dving bed, we hoped he might have a lucid interval in which to give us his testimony on the Christian's victory, and say good bye to his wife and only son and daughter; but this was not granted; his shout of victory was reserved for a heavenly audience.

A large congregation and a number of ministers of his own and the N. E. Conference assembled in the church, and engaged in services appropriate to so solemn an occasion, conducted by Bros. Mather, Lovejoy, and R. W. Allen, P. E. of Springfield District, an old friend.

Bro. Benton has been emphatically a man of one work. Remaining in most of his later appointments two years, he has been the happy instrument of gathering many souls into the garner of God. As a preacher he was methodical, sound, and before protracted endurance of organic disease had affected his powers, strong. In public prayer he had few equals. At times it seemed as if the presence of Jehovah was visible, and he determined, like Jacob, not to let him go without having obtained a blessing.

A sorrow-stricken widow, son and daughter will share the sympathy and prayers of the ministry and

Brethren, which of us will go next? Who work is nearest done ?-

HUNTING HYMNS IN PRAYER TIME.

A layman is tried with the practice in his minister.
Whenever our preacher leads meeting," is part
of his letter, "he invariably hunts up the hymn while the brethren and sisters are praying." The practice says our correspondent, is objectionable for 1. It disturbs those attempting to pray, and pre-

vents a full and hearty expres 3. The occasional loud amen from the hunter-up of the bymn does not atone for the noise in hunting. 4. The practice forbids entirely the entering of the preacher's heart into the nature of the petitions offered, and usually spoils a good meeting, especially where the hymn book leaves are dry and there is much thumbing. - restern Christian Advocate.

Family Circle.

A SPARE BED.

MR. EDITOR :- Will you spare me a little corne in the Herald to say a few words about the spare bed? What it is, and where to be found? It is the finishing touch of housewifery. The live geese feathers for filling, the fancy adornments outside, and made up as square as a brick. It is often found in the best and most cosy part of the palace, where mine host leads the way, and the weary guest is invited by all outward appearances to luxuriate on down and snuggle under warm blankets in winter, and do what he can in heat of summer. I have had an opportunity for the last thirty years to test the value of the spare bed. No fancy sketch is needed to assure our fair read-

ers that all such attentions to the weary itinerant as cluster around the cosy corner are duly appreciated. No. But those very downy beds have often proved almost like a winding sheet drawn around the body. "The spare bed "is not often used, and so it is allowed to gather as much dampness as is possible. I have slept in such beds when all the clothes seemed as though they had just be wrung from cold water.

One preacher told me that such has been the condition of such beds that he has not dared to undress, but like the trooper, turned in boots and spurs all on. Some of our dear good thoughtful Marthas will not permit the spare bed to be used by a guest without a thorough warming. God bless such thoughtful souls! Now my dear good Methodist housewife sisters, just think how important that you should keep that bed well aired, especially when your preacher comes in these cold nights with the pores of his body all open, and his clothes wet with perspiration. (Few men ought to preach without sweating!)

Such cold baths often cause bleeding at the lungs rheumatism, coughs, spinal trouble, &c. Many a broken down constitution, if traced, might go to the " spare bed " as the starting point of decay."

Yours for dry Leds, T. HILL

THE BEGINNINGS OF ESTRANGEMENTS. I know that there are here and there a husband and wife who are conscious of no such opposition, and wife who are conscious of no such opposition, who can look over possibly years of uninterrupted communings and undivided purposes, and who might easily suppose that it is because they evermore are the same in thought and purpose. But, I take it, it is rather that impelled by a mutual affection and a keen-sighted wisdom, they have unconsciously learned is rather that impelled by a mutual affection and a keen-sighted wisdom, they have unconsciously learned to allow nothing for a moment to stand between their hearts. To accomplish this, a husband and wife must guard against the beginning of estrangements. The lasting alienations, the separations, the divorces do not spring at once out of some great violation of conjugal duty, but are the perfected fruit of little estrangements. A word or even a look sometimes, like a small break in a dyke, becomes a vast crevasse through which pours a flood of unhappiness. Nay, it may be a positive nothing, only a neglect which may be the foundation-stone of untold misery. It is noticed and felt, but pride forbids any explanation or any questioning. Each notices the other's coldness, but neither can come to the point of asking what is in the way. Meanwhile the peaceful consciouses of mutual agreement is broken up and each is unhappy, and, I may add, each conscious of wrong. In this state of mind, a new offense is easily given and more easily taken, and the breach is wider and wider. The process may go on till wife or husband, perhaps both, begin to seek in the society of others, what they have lost in their own, and, at last, embarked on a troubled and rarid stream. at last, embarked on a troubled and rapid stream, in some dark hour they are hurried into crime and are lost to each other forever.

"A something, light as air-a look, A word unkind or wrongly taken— O! love, that tempests nover shook, A breath, a touch like this has shake A breath, a touch like this has shaken,
And ruder winds will soon rush in
To spread the breach that words begin;
And eyes forget the gentle ray
They wore in courtship's smiling day;
And voices lose the tone that shed
A tenderness round all they said;
Till feat declining, one by one
The sweetnesses of love are gone,
And hearts, so lately mingled, seem
Like broken clouds—or like the stream
That smiling left the mountain's brow,

If you are conscious, and as soon as you are conscious that there is anything of alienation or estrangement, lose not an hour before you seek a remain of your hearts. If conscience tells you that you have been in the wrong, do not be too proud to acknowldge it; if you are sure that you have been unkindly or unjustly treated, do not stand on your dignity or sense of justice, but be the first to seek a reconciliation. Let the magnanimity of love move you. Do not wait till your husband or your wife approaches you, but do you hasten to do love's work. You will find perhaps another heart reaching out after yours in the dark, and it will not be long before you both are walking side by side, and hand in hind.—Rev. W. Aikman.

Children.

"I 'fraid I die," said a little blue-eved child, as he hrew himself languidly on our piazza, laid the limpled hand on his fevered brow, and looked up into my face with that earnest, inquiring expression which childhood only wears.

Darling child, thy short life has indeed been appy one. Sin and sorrow have never yet dwelt in thy heart. But with a noble father to watch over and love thee, his hands laid upon thy fair brow in daily blessing; a dear mother to guide and direct thy steps, her cheek ever ready to receive thy warm oving kisses; loving sisters, proud of little brother and ever ready to administer to all his wants, no vonder that thou lovest life, and that each day seems brighter than the last. But when thy father opes the blessed Bible, does he never read of one who loves he little lambs, yea, better than thy earthly parents love thee? and who when on earth took little chillren in his arms and blessed them? Thou art not a stranger to Him, for ere night has closed those drooping eyelids, thou hast been taught to bend the infant knee and lisp, "Our Father." And when we have led thee forth to behold the beauties of Nature. and thou wert gazing with childish wonder and ad miration, we knew thy thoughts were not all on the pretty buds and blossoms, but thou wert thinking of Him who is the Father of all. Then why dost thou fear to go to Him? why afraid to die?

Ab, I know thou wert thinking of the drearing of the cold grave; but, Eddie, 'tis only the form that lieth there, while that which beats within thy breast will never, never die! Thou wert thinking, too, of the deep, dark river thou must cross ere thou reachest that heavenly shore; but fear not; bright angels will take thee by the hand and gently lead thee over; and when thou art safe in thy Saviour's arms thou wilt be very, very happy! Then do not look so mournfully and say, "I 'fraid to die!"

No, no; little guileless children should not be afraid to die, for " of such is the kingdom of heaven!" MINNIE AT HOME.

THE HONEST BOY.

A boy went into his uncle's shop, and found his uncle counting out the silver from his money box on the counter. Presently he picked out a quarter and threw it one side. "That's counterfeit," said he. "Somebody passed it off on you; why should not you pass it off on somebody, uncle?" asked George.

"When counterfeiters are caught in this country, they are put in prison. In England, the law is more severe than with us. There they used to be hung, but now they are transported out of the country to work as felons in some of her colonies. And those who pass counterfeit money. Georges if they know it who pass counterfeit money, George, if they know it, are just as bad as those who make it."

"You took it for good money," said George; "so have not you as good right to pass it again?" "If I passed it away before I knew it was bad, I should not of course be to blame," said Uncle George, "but knowing it is bad, it I passed it I should not only Thou shalt not steal." "There are a great many other things that can be counterfeited besides money; peddlers who make wooden nutmegs and sell them for real ones—that is

it is stealing, or breaking the eighth commandment by cunning; and everybody who gets "May I have this?" asked George, taking up the quarter and looking at it; "I'll keep it as a pocketpiece." "Yes," said his uncle, "you may have it."
On his way home, for he was on an errand for his

master, he compared it with some real quarters of his master's money, and thought it pretty difficult to tell which was which. That afternoon he showed it to the boys, and Gu Dow declared he'd pass it. There was a small candy shop kept by an old lady at the corner, and the boys tried to persuade him one afternoon to pass it there between daylight and dark, and "treat." "He would that, as he was passing a store, he saw a lantern hanging up, just such a one as his mother wanted He went in and asked the price. "Twenty-five nt in and asked the price. "Twenty-five Then, if ever, he was tempted to pass his cents." counterfeit; nobody would know it; the boy who tended was a "green horn," and he would take it for

George was tempted; he forgot, for a moment "Thou shalt not do evil that good may come." But he was a Sabbath School scholar, and the words of a faithful teacher came in full force to his conscience The thought that God saw him; that doing it would break God's law, whether he was found out or not took strong hold of his mind, and he prayed God while he was going out of the shop, to keep him from

buried the counterfeit quarter. "You shall neve tempt me or anybody else again," said he, covering and stamping the earth with his heel .- Child

Biographical.

NANCY DURRILL.—Died in East Canaan, N. H., of quick consumption, Nov. 25, Sister Nancy Durrill, aged 63 years, 3 months and 12 days.
Sister Durrill was converted to God in Canaan, under the labors of Rev. G. W. H. Clark, at a time of great religious interest, and soon connected herself with the M. E. Church. Though retiring in her disposition, yet her heart beat in lively sympathy with the various interests of the kingdom of Christ. Her influence was good in the church, and to the adversary she gave none occasion to speak reproachfully. Her sickness was short, and at times very painful, but she complained not. From the first she had the impression that she should never recover. She expected that the fever would settle upon her lungs, which occurred as she said. With her, however, all was well. At length the hours of a suffering night had nearly passed when her countenance indicated the near approach of the death-messenger. At her request prayer was offered by one of her daughters and her passor, and after expressing her trust in Christ, the weary wheels of life stood stiil.

"Faith sees the bright, eternal doors

"Faith sees the bright, eternal doors
Unfold, to make His children way;
They shall be clothed in endless life,
And shine in everlasting day."

Mns. Susannah Gould was born in Middleboro', Mass., Feb. 7, 1767, and died in Camden, Me., Oct. 19, 1862, aged 95 years, 8 months and 12 days.

She was a lady of sterling worth, an example of industry and sobriety, a friend of virtue and truth; and although never publicly professing faith in Christ, she was a woman of prayer, and died in hope of heaven. Mother Gould was a rare instance of vigorous old age, being active, cheerful and useful till within a few days of her death. When life's close came she met it with such resignation as only the Christian manif. sts. We doubt not she has graduated from the discipline of probation to receive the noble enjoyments of eternal fruition. Heaven bless the mourners, and gather them all above.

Camden, Me., Dec. 25.

S. F. Chase.

HANNAH B. SARGEANT died at Webster, N. H., Dec

HANNAH B. SARGEANT died at Webster, N. H., Dec. 18, in her 51st year.

Sister S., though afflicted with that lingering disease, consumption, had made preparation for death. The friends of Worthen Street, Lowell, with whom she mingled in church fellowship for many years, will feel sad to learn that she whom they so cordially recommended as worthy the esteem of our church, has so soon fled from us. Her life was given to her Saviour, and as a necessary result her death was painful. "They thought her dying when she slept, and sleeping when she died;" and the departing spirit seemed to have impressed a sweet smile upon the countenance, indicative of the abode to which it had fled. And though the autumn leaf and winter's blast, shall sing a requiem over the new-made grave, her influence will not be forgotten by those with whom she mingled.

"God gives us ministers of love,

"God gives us ministers of love,
Which we regard not, being near;
Death takes them from us, then we feel
That we have angels with us here."

ROBERT WEST died Dec. 16, aged 35 years. His disease was consumption, from which he treatly for nearly five years. He embraced reli-ore his sickness, and rejoiced in its comforts to

"Jesus, while our hearts are bleeding, O'er the spoils that death has won, We would, at this solemn meeting, Calmly say, 'Thy will be done."

ond hymn begins thus:

"O Thou faithful God of love,
Gladly I thy promise plead;
Waiting for my last remove,—
Hast'ning to the happy dead;
Lo I I cast on thee my care;
Breathe my latest breath in prayer." Much might be said of this remarkable man of God but I will heed his words to me: "Let me alone, an

MR. J. THOMPSON DRAKE died in this town, Dec. Bro. D. was converted about twenty years ago, and soon after united with the church. A part of the time since he has lived in Massachusetts, but about two years ago returned to make his home amid the friends of other days. As a neighbor, he was highly esteemed; as a friend, beloved; as a Christian, he was found faithful; and his deeth was tripmyhen. His cickness we not friend, beloved; as a Christian, he was found faithful; and his death was triumphant. His sickness was not long, but severe. When told that he was dying, though sensible to the last, he evinced no surprise or regret, but passed onward with shoutings. He leaves a wife and

"O might I triumph so, When all my warfare's past; And, dying, find my latest foe Under my feet at last. Plymouth, N. H., Dec., 1862.

LIVILIA GREENE.—Died in Becket, Nov. 16, Livilla, aughter of Elijah S. and Anna Greene, aged 18 years. She was taken sick in April with measles, from which

She was converted at Wilbraham Camp Meeting in 1861, and soon after united with the Methodist Church in 1861, and soon after united with the Methodist Church in Chester. In her subsequent experience she had not always in exercise that unwavering faith necessary for high religious enjoyment. During her sickness, until near its close, she was unable to contemplate death with composure, having a strong desire to recover, that her life might better exemplify the religion of her Saviour. But when at length the truth was forced upon her mind that she must die, she was able to bow in submission to the will of her heavenly Father. She now became even anxious to depart and be with Christ, and so passed away in peace. She often expressed great concern for the younger members of the church, that they should be more faithful in the way of duty than she had been, and also for the conversion of her youngest brother, the playmate of her childversion of her youngest brother, the playmate of her child-hood and the companion of her youth, that he might be prepared to meet her in the better world. Chester, Dec. 18.

JULIAN HOUGHTON .- Died in Sumner, Me., Aug pha Turner, and ever maintained a Christian character. While wasting away by consumption, he enjoyed the support of divine grace, submitting cheerfully to the divine will; and though, as he remarked, the ties that bound will; and though, as he remarked, the these that bound him to earth were strong, the attractions of heaven were stronger. Fervently did he unite in prayer, which he invariably requested whenever I called upon him, and his faith grew stronger as he neared the hely land. His end was peace.

C. A. Parker.

SYLVESTER L. NEALLY .- After a distressing illness or one week, Bro. S. L. Neally closed his career on earth, in this village, aged 35 years.

Sept. 16, 1862, Bro. Sylvester L. Neally rose up and said, "Brethren and friends, pray for me." Two or three days afterwards he found "the pearl of great price," while consecrating himself to God and trusting in the blessed Jesus. From that time he was a devoted follower of the Lamb. The first fruits of his zeal was the convergion of his extense wife to Cod, and they realled upst. of the Lamb. The first fruits of his zeal was the conversion of his esteemed wife to God, and they walked together as fellow heirs of the grace of life, until, in the inscrutable providence of God he was bereft of his reason, and after a week of distress losed his eyes to earth, and opened them in heaven. Deep is our affliction as a church in the loss of this promising convert, by whose death a mother with three dear little children are bereft of the sweet counsel of an affectionate husband and father. In the miles of our crief was are comforted for "for him to live midst of our grief we are comforted, for "for him to live

James G. Rhoades.—Died in Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 13, 1862, Mr. Jas. G. Rhoades, aged 19 years. He was from Bremen, and was a member of the 4th Maine Reciment. His death was caused by a wound in the arm. He was converted about four years ago under the labors of Rev. O. F. Jenkins. He never lost an interest in the worship of God. When absent in the camp he longed for the ordinances of God's house. He was a youth of great promise. The sorrowing mother has four ore sons engaged in our country's defense.

william Chester Batchelder.—Died in Hospital near Alexandria, Va., Bio. Wm. Chester Batchelder, a member of a Massachusetts regiment, aged 29 years.

He was a son of Rev. John Batchelder, of the East Samme Conserence. God liad evidently influenced his heart to enter the Christian ministry, and he had entered upon a course of study with this intention. But duty prompted him to go forth in arms at his country's call. God was with him in his last hours, and gave him dying grace. He leaves an effectionate companient to more his grace. He leaves an affectionate companion to mourn hi loss.

Wm. L. Brown.

Mrs. Hester A. White — Died, Nov. 14th, at the residence of her father, Dr. Lemuel Richards, of Kennebunk, Me, Mrs. Hester A., wife of Franklin White, of bunk, Me, Mrs. Hester A., wife of Franklin White, of Bowdoinham, aged 24 years and 9 months.

In early life she consecrated herself to Christ, and thus she grew up into Him as her living head in all things. As is often the case with the dearest and most spiritual of earth, to her soul was given a frail bedy, so that the time when consumption fixed its hold upon her, could hardly be indicated. But as day by day her physical strength failed, she grew strong in the Lord, so that when she came to be confined to her room only a few day a before her death, she was able to look beyond the things of sense. She approached nearer God and heaven, and sweetly and triumphantly did she pass from the embrace of dear ones below to that of Christ above. A devoted husband, affectionate parents and sisters, and a large cirhusband, affectionate parents and sisters, and a large circle of kind friends weep for themselves as bereaved, but an rejoice that the one they loved will weep nevermore.
Kennebunk, Me.

J. M. CALDWELL.

HENRY HUNGERFORD. — Died in the Hospital at Washington, of consumption, Nov. 25th, Gurdon Henry Hungerford, of East Haddam, aged 23 years, a member of Co. G, 1st Connecticut Artillery. About ten months ago he left the fireside of a fond mother, and brothers and sisters, to mingle in the scenes of strife upon the battle-field. He went from home with a light heart, probably thinking that this cruel war would soon cease. But it was otherwise ordered. A brother two years his senior, who had enlisted a few weeks before his death, being in a neighboring regiment, was crabled to administer to his neighboring regiment, was enabled to administer to his earthly wants. He died happy in the love of Jesus, and is now at rest. O what a consolation it must be to the mother, that her son was a child of God! C. H. R.

REUBEN WINTER died in Grantham, N. H., Nov. 21, aged 75 years, 4 months and 8 days.

The disease was a putrid crysipelas sore, which was very painful, yet he was calm in view of his approaching end. When asked by his pastor before he had lost the power of speech if his faith in Christ was strong, his reply was, "Yes, yes, as strong as ever." He was honored by his townsmen with many offices of trust, and fulfilled the same with fidelity. I think it will not be too much to say that he was honest in his purpose and upright in his intercourse with men. A man of sterling Christian principle, rejecting error when convinced of the same, ever advocating the fundamental principles of the gospel. His family have lost a good husband and father, the church one of her strong supporters and spiritual members. family have lost a good nusuand and spiritual members.

J. H. Griffin.

J. H. GRIFFIN.

JANE FOLLETT.—Died in New Michigan, Illinois, Nov. 23, Sister Jane, wife of Bro. Calvin Follett, and eldest daughter of Bro. Nath'l Rounds, aged 39 years.

At the early age of 13 she was converted, and connected herself with the M. B. Church, and although young, was never ashamed of the Saviour. Some ten years since, she with her husband left their New England home for the West, and settled in New Michigan, Ill. A little more than a year ago, they with their two children returned, and spent the winter and spring with their parents. On arriving at our new field of labor, Sister F. was the first to welcome us. We shall never forget her kindness. Once more they started for the West, hoping that they could dispose of their property and return to settle in New England. But Providence had otherwise ordered. When near her last she called her children and told them she must soon leave them; she prayed with them, and then told them to be good children and love each other; and also that their father was mortal, and might soon be taken from them. She repeated the verse, Psalms xxvii. 10; "When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up," and requested them to study it carefully and never forget it. Shortly after, being asked by her husband if she had a word for her friends: "Tell them that I suffered severely, but the Lord supported me," and soon after she fell asleep.

"Such is the Christian's parting hour, So peacefully he sinks to rest, When faith, endued from heaven with power, Sustains and cheers his languid breast."

South Waterford, Me., Dec. 25.

T. G.

South Waterford, Me., Dec. 25.

Bro. NATHAN HILL was born in Gouldsboro', Me., and died Nov. 19, 1862, aged 79 years, 5 months and 15

nd died Nov. 19, 1862, aged 79 years, 5 months and 15 days.

He became the recipient of divine grace in 1828, supnosed to be under the labors of the Rev. John Richards; was baptized in Steuben by Rev. Charles Baker, then Presiding Elder of "the Penobscot District." He was the oldest member of the M. E. Church in the town of Sullivan, where he then resided. During the greater part of his life he sustained two important relations to the church—steward and class leader. Some of the little flock that he watched over still live, and retain in their memory the counsel that fell from his lips. Father Hill's house was always a home for the heralds of the cross, He was the father of thirteen children, of whom twelve now survive him. They support the preaching of the Gospel and other benevolent enterprises, and are all right on the great moral questions of the day. All of them compy positions of usefulness and honor. About seventeen months before his death the writer became acquainted with Bro. Hill, during which time he called on him many times, and found him to be uniformly clear on the great doctrines of salvation by faith. The disease was not extremely painful, nor of such a character as to excite any

great alarm, so that his friends thought that he might live a number of years. But when the king of terrors made his appearance he did not shrink back as from the face of a stranger. The last word he uttered on earth only a few minutes before death closed the scene was, "What heavenly breezes!" In his death the town has been deprived of an excellent citizen, as well as the church of a faithful member.

B. C. Blackwood. REV. JACOB ANDERSON died in New London, Cont

REV. JACOB ANDERSON died in New London, Conn., Dec. 3, aged 74 years.

Father Anderson has resided in New London for many years, and was well and favorably known. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, his father being a slave, and his mother a free woman. He was converted in Philadelphia at the age of 20, and gave evidence in his decided Christian life that the work was thorough. His name appears on the New London Quarterly Conference record as an exhorter, in 1843, and as a local preacher, in 1844, which last position he held until his decease. He was a man of strong intellect; of a genial temperament, and by his uprightness of life, and earnest piety won the estsem of all who knew him. His public prayers were characterized by fervency and faith. His exhortations and discourses were marked by vigor of thought and aptness of illustration, and left no doubt of his own thorough conviction of the truth of what he uttered. He met death with the composure of one who knew in whom he had believed, and his name is remembered in the church and community where he lived so long, as that of one of the purest and

Advertisements.

BRUSSELS TAPESTRY CARPETS FOR 871-3 cts. Balance of invoices of these goods we are selling at old prices. Also, 3 plys, Kidderminsters and Ingrains, purchased at the auction trade sales in New York before the advance in prices. Also, Royal Medalions and Velvets of English productions, all of which are selling at much under the market rates, by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 Hanover Street.

3t

CARPETS. Having placed in store a large stock of Carpetings from the auction trade sales in New York, previous to the great advance in prices, we are now offering all grades at much less than the ruling rates. NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 Hanover Street. Dec 24

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a large trade and satisfactory to all concerned, is carried by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 He per Street. 1.000 Pieces Tapestry Brussels, of English man New York, now selling at much under price, by the NE ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 Hanover Street. Dec 24

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Best in WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Dye pro

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warrantenot to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Browleaving the Hair soft and beautiful.

Sold by all Druggists, &c.

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DIPTHERIA. A sure cure for the Diptheria. It has never failed in a single instance where it has been applied. I will send the Recipe for making and the direction for using to any one who will enclose one dollar to my address.

REV. O. F. JENKINS, Pemaquid, Me. Send for the Recipe and have the medicine prepared and ready to be applied upon the first symptoms. It may save the life of your child.

Dec 31

3mos

Dec 31

3mos

LYON'S KATHAIRON. This delightful article
for preserving and beautifying the human hair is again
put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the
same cure, skill and attention, which first created its immense and unprecedented sales of over one million bottles
annurlly! It is still sold at 25 cents in large bottles. Two
million bottles can easily be sold in a year when it is again
known that the Kathadron is not only the most delightful hair
dressing in the world, but that it cleaness the scale of scurf
and dandruff, gives the hair a lively, rich, luxuriant growth,
and prevents it from turning gray. These are considerations
worth knowing. The Kathadron has been tested for over
twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who
values a beautiful head of hair will use the Kathairon. It is
finely perfumed, cheap and valuable. It is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

Oct 29 eew6mos D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES. O. 8, CURRIER & CO., 94 HANOVER STREET, have a good variety of ENTIRE NEW FALL DR'S GOODS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, at VERY LOW 1 AICES. Pretty Goods, 17, 20 and 25 cents; Thibets, 75 cents; Domestic and House-Keeping Goods, and articles usually found in a first class Dry Goods House. We assure all good bargains.

This beautiful instrument magnifies about 100 diameters, or 10,000 times, and although of so high a power, yet requires no focal adjustment, and is so simple that a child can use it. For a present nothing can be more suitable, for it opens up an unseen kingdom, and reveals the power and goodness of God in the Works of Creation.

Parente, do you wish to give your children such amusements as will instruct and benefit them? Then place this instrument in their hands. Sent postage paid on receipt of the price, \$2, and 26 cents in stamps. Enclose stamp for Circular. C. H. WHEELER & CO.,

July 16 tf 379 Washington Street, Boston.

HARUM MERUILI, FUNERAL UNDERTAK-

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTH

W For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Astr ma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c. This great remedy is too well known and is performing

Letter from Elder H. L. Gilman, a Minister of the Gospel i Vermont. GLOVER, Vt., June 20, 1859. Messrs, S. W. Fowle & Co.
Gents:—I hereby certify that I have been troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs, and have applied to several physicians for help, and have tired almost every remedy of the numerous ones which have been recommended without receiving any assistance; but had been growing weaker and weaker; until hearing of Wistor's Balstam of Widd Cherry about a year since, I commenced using it with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or disease of the heart. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best lung medicine before the public, and I most cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints.

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Special attention is invited to his
Used and recommended by Mesdames Bishop, Fabri and
VARIAN; also, by Messrs. MULDER, SEDGWICK, HOFFMAN,
and other distinguished musicians.

May 28

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Acquired Capital, over \$4,500,000. eived for Premiums and interest the past year, \$1,117,50 Amount of losses, "4" 28
Paid in dividends, "4" 20
Total amount of losses paid to Feb. 1, 1862, "2,75
Total amount of dividends "4. 1,94
Amount received for interest the past year, 4286,465 40
Amount of losses (101 lives) "4" 4255,100 00

Excess of interest received over losses,
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSUEED.
EDWIN RAY, General Agent.
May 30

**Example 1.50 per cent.

**Example 2.50 per cent.

**Example 2.50 per cent.

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They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Callsaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a bever ge, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Bruggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York.

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BNOLD'S BALSAM AND COUGH KILLER

Advertisements.

PUBLIC BENEFACTRESS. MRS. S. A. AILEN, A Lady of World-wide Reputation. Her preparations for the Hair have not only the largest sale in the United States and Canada, but within the past few years, to supply the immense demand from foreign countries, Depots
have been opened in London and Liverpool. Also in Paris,
Havans, Vera Cruz and Valparaiso.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER issuited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents it falling or turning gray, and imparts to it a beautiful
glossy appearance. It never fails to Restore Gray Hair to
its Original Youthful Color.
It will cause the Hair to grow on baid places.
It will strengthen the Hair and stop its falling.
It will cure Dandruff and all Diseases of the Scalp.
It can do no harm, and will do good.
IT IS NOT, A DYE, but acts directly upon the roots of

It can do no harm, and will do good.

It is NoT.A DYE, but acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. It will restore it on baid places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and is easily applied by one's self. One bottle will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored, occasional applications once in three months will ensure against gray hairs to the most advanced age.

The Restorer Reproduces:

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING, OR ZYLOBALSAMUM is essential to use with the Restorer, but the Hair Dressing alone often restores, and never fails to invigorate, beautify and refresh the Hair, rendering its soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN whose Hair requires frequent dressing, it has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. The rich glossy appearance imparted is truly wonderful. It cleanses the Hair, removes all dandruff, and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance. It will prevent the Hair from falling out, and is the most economical and valuable Hair Dressing known Millions of bottles sold every year.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The Great unequated Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.
REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bade nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

regained the softness of its earlier years."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs
S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced
I have the evidence of my own eyes."

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, World's Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintances have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y., says in a letter: "I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum. therefore I recommend them."

samum, therefore I recommend them."

A GOOD EFFECT.

REV. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro', Vt., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zyloba samum only for a short time, but the good effect is manifes My hair was falling and very thin; It is now much thicke has ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

THOROUGHLY TESTED.

REV. H. J. CAMPBELL, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 26, 1860, writes:
"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsanum, and can cordially recommend them to those who wish to have their gray hair restored to its original color. I am satisfied the Restorer is not adve, as I have thoroughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

oughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

MR. MERRICK WOODS, Londonderry, Vt., writes: "Mrs.

S. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have
restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year
ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine
a head of hair as I ever had."

FROM A DISTINGUISHED MINISTER.

FROM A DISTINGUISHED MINISTER.

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., writes: "Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say it is successful. My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its original color. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet discovered for the hair."

PRIZES THEM HIGHLY.

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H., writes; "I think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. Both myself and wife have used them with the most satisfactory results." Those preparations are exported largely to Europe, and have a world-wide reputation.

TWO MONTHS USE. Mrs. FANNY ROBINSON, of Loudonderry, Vt., under date of August 21, 1856, writes: "I have made an experiment with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re torer and Zylobalsamum. I have used them two months. I now have a new growth of hair coming out, and my gray hair is extinct."

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.
REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Buffalo, N. Y., writes, "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best preparations I have ever known. They have restored my gray hair to its original color." MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigora-ting, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.

REV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y.,
writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray halr is restored to its
natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the
secretions. My hair ceases to fall. Your Hair Dressing is

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR REV. J. H. COÍNELL, N. Y. City, says in a letter: "I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylo-alsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

GET THE BEST. REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. I REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y., writes: 'I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y., after using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, writes: 'My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on baid spot, &c. I should be glad to have you use my name when I can do you any good."

FROM ENGLAND.

Prescott, Lancashire, England FROM ENGLAND.

REV. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescott, Lancashire, England, says in a letter: "Mrs. S. A. Alica's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marrels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye. The sale of these articles is very large

in England."

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, New Hampshire, writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's prepara lons, World's Hair Resiorer and Zylobal anum, are really efficacious in changing the hair to its natural color, and are all they purport to be."

AT A PREMIUM IN WALL STREET.

Jas. H. DILL, Esq., 106 Wall Street, New York, certifies that from personal knowledge, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will restore gray hair to its primitive youthful color, and will also renew the hair where baldness has occurred. It is not a dye, but possesses the quality of revivilying the glands which secrete the hair, and thus restores it to its pristine beauty. beauty. DON'T READ THIS.

REV. JAS. MCFARLANE, Esopus, Ulster County, N. York, writes: "I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored the color and increased the growth of my hair, and I would cheerfully recommend them to those whose hair may either begin to full in color or decrease in luxuriance." NOTHING MORE WANTED.

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has been successful in restoring my hair, and the World's Hair Dressing has no equal. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair."

so requisite to the human har."

KNOWLEDGE WORTH HAVING.

REV. H. A. PRATT Hampden, Delaware County, N. Y. writes: "He knows that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum will restore gray hair to its nat ural color, prevent the fall, and cure baldness and the diseaser incident to the hair and scalp."

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Miscionar
Hayti, now of Martineburgh, N. Y., (the climate having
ously affected her hair and scalp.) writes: "I have der
much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Wolder
Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various of air Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various medies, but never anything that so materially and putly benefited me."

nently benefited me."

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum my hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has handsomely thickened up, and also has a healthy appearance. We are thankful to you, and fee that we have full value for our money." HOPES REALIZED.

REV. E. Evans, Delhi, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off." Could anything more be said in favor of any articles?

VALUABLE ARTICLES. REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington Place. Pacific Street, Brooklyn, L. I., says in a letter: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was hald, and where gray to its original color,"

S. RANDALL, Esq., Sullivansville, N. Y., says, in a letter recently, of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum: "It is the best dressing for the hair we can get, and the most called for. Her Hair Restorer is a valuable remedy for baldness and grayness. I could procure many testimonials, but their fame is already too well established to require them." RENEWED HIS AGE.

REV. B. C. SMITH, Pratisburg, N. Y., writes: "My gray hair is turned as black as when I was a young man by using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. These preparations have been used and improved for twenty years." PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

Rev. Jas. Hoyt, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing with very great benefit in my family. Its cleansing and healing properties, removing dandruf, and giving the hair a natural and healthy tone and softness surpass those of any preparation known to me,"

JUST THE THING.

Rev. E. R. FAIRFIELD, D. D., Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have been use in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleasure in commending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations."

FOR CHILDREN'S HAIR.

Mrs. CLAEK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with midch satisfaction in dressing my own and oblidren's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position ossired."

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of the soldiers, but they find that they best succeed in this of first ministering to the bodily wants, and then pointing to Christ.

Funds are much needed to procure religious reading, and such special stores as are not given. We believe all stores entrusted to us will be faithfully distributed.

For further information, directions and documents, address CHARLES DEMOND, 4 Court Street, Boston.

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METHODIST ALMANAC FOR 1863. This annual is just from the press. It coutains many interesting and valuable facts and suggestions. The department headed "Leading Events of the Slaveholders' Rebellion "begins with the ordinunce of secession passed by the South Carolina Convention, December 20, 1860, and dates of the principal events of the rebellion to the 24th of August. It will probably be continued in our next year's issue. In addition to the usual religious and secular tables, it contains one page of "Pithy Passages," one of "Amusing Anecdotes," one of "Varieties," one headed "Use more Corn for feed," one about "The Garden," "The Mother's Page," and "The Farmer's Page." These are interspersed with a great variety of other matters of unusual interest and value. The sconer you get a copy the better for all concerned. Price, siz cents. 50 cents, per dos.

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